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NEW FARM UNIT URGED TO ADAPT RELIEF TO NEEDS

Williamstown Institute Reviews Proposal for "Unhampered Commission"

MAIN SURPLUS HELD TO BE OF FARMERS

Chinese Roundtable Hears Extraterritoriality Is Ended—Compared With Turkey

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 11—The "back-to-the-city movement" of American farmers, which has already caused a great exodus of farm population, must probably go even further before overproduction is eliminated, in the opinion of Dr. Joseph S. Davis, director of the Food Research Institute of Leland Stanford University, whose theory postulates that what America most needs in its present agricultural state is not more, "but fewer and better farmers."

This declaration was made at the round table on farm problems at the Williamstown Institute of Politics. Dr. Davis insisted that agricultural relief will come most quickly through the setting up of new federal farm agencies rather than the passage of an elaborate and radically new measure for distributing surpluses. Turning his attack both on the McNary-Haugen Bill, and the so-called new administration measure, Mr. Davis presented a middle-of-the-road farm relief plan without the feature of the huge revolving fund intended to buy up farm surpluses.

He urged the establishing of a new federal farm board and a federal farm council, with wide powers to formulate their own farm remedies, rather than any plan which would saddle the proposed new bodies with the administration of a far-reaching project already worked out. He particularly warned against the danger of rash legislation.

Thinks Emergency Exaggerated

"I believe," he said, "there is no such emergency as would justify us in saying, 'something must be done; here's a grand experiment; let us try it in desperation.' Despite the talk of impassioned orators agriculture is not prostrate or on the brink of a complete collapse."

Dr. Davis' address divided interest with the opening of the first of four general conferences on China with the whole institute membership present. Prof. Stanley K. Hornbeck of Harvard, formerly with the State Department and just returned from the Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu, declared that extraterritoriality faces its end in China.

"All people, both Chinese and foreigners, should contemplate the probability that extraterritoriality will be terminated within the not very distant future and should make their plans and shape their programs with that idea in mind," said Dr. Hornbeck, adding that it would be of no advantage to the Chinese as a whole to have extraterritoriality abruptly abolished.

In his elaborate analysis of the farm question Dr. Davis took issue with many current views and presented constructive proposals for remedying difficulties. He recommended that the proposed federal farm board be composed of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Commerce, the chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board and four appointed members of like caliber. His federal agricultural council would be an advisory body, without positive powers and composed of leaders of farm organizations.

Says Solution Must Grow

These two boards, advising together, he would evolve a maturing farm relief policy of their own, free from obligation to carry out an al-

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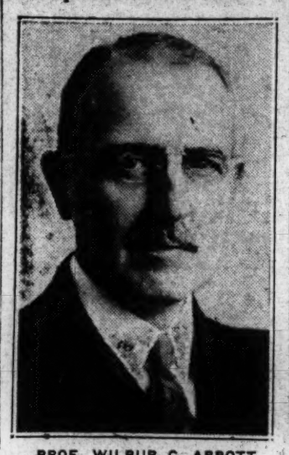

PROF. WILBUR C. ABBOTT

"SCHOLARSHIP AND EDUCATION INCOMPATIBLE"

Professor Abbott Compares Research Worker With "School Executive"

Colleges have grown from the institutions which James Russell Lowell once referred to as the places where nothing useful is taught into institutions where all practical things of life are expounded, Wilbur C. Abbott, professor of history at Harvard, said last night in reading a paper on "The Incompatibility of Scholarship and Education."

Professor Abbott declared that we know more about our ancestors today than we ever have known and that our terminology has become so technical in the many growing fields of knowledge that the ordinary student can scarcely understand the lingo of the specialized scholar.

Defining "scholarship" as the search for truth and "education" as its transmission, Mr. Abbott insisted that there is an essential inherent incompatibility between the two, because the qualities of the searcher after truth are in general not those of the expounder. He compared education to a telescope whose object is the broadening of the intellectual horizon, and scholarship to a microscope, the object of which is to examine deeper into problems. The function of each, he said, is essentially different.

"Disgust of the Pedagogue"

The incompatibility of education and scholarship, Professor Abbott suggested, is not so serious as the incompatibility of both with the tough material with which they have to deal. To elucidate his point he recalled the disgust of the pedagogue who said that he didn't resent it so much when his pupils looked at their watches toward the end of the class hour but he did resent it when a student held his watch to his ear to ascertain whether it was still going.

One of the chief difficulties of the professor of today, he said, is that he is required to be the spring, the reservoir, and the aqueduct of knowledge and a police officer at the same time. Some colleges, he said, have become boys' clubs, some have become girls' clubs, and others have become boys' and girls' clubs. None are devoted wholly to the business and education, but perhaps this is not fatal, he suggested.

The profundity of an undergraduate's philosophy is manifested, Professor Abbott suggested, by the answer given to one of the entrance examination questions, which described the academy as the place where the Grecians ran races and engaged in tournaments and thereby gained culture. Referring to athletics in colleges and universities of today, he suggested that athletic sports had cleansed and dulled the college mind. From the students' point of view, college would be ideal if it were not for the professors, and from the professors' point of view, academic life would offer blissful happiness if it were not for the undergraduates.

"Let us admit the incompatibility of scholarship and education," he said, "and find the proper relation between them. We should not despair because we cannot devote our entire energy to both."

Problem of Research

Coming to what he called one of the most difficult problems of American civilization, namely, research, Professor Abbott said, "It having been discovered some years ago by elaborate investigations which established conclusively what everyone knew before, that American college professors had too much to do in teaching and administration to do much research, certain philanthropic individuals and foundations proceeded to remedy that situation, not by lessening the amount of teaching of the professors or, like the enlightened Milton Fund of Harvard University, by giving them clerical assistance, but by establishing research fellowships and such like things and assigning them to men not over 35 or 40 years of age. They thus accomplished two great results apart from the one which they set out to achieve. They separated investigation and teaching, and by elevating the one depressed the other; and they established a deadline beyond which experienced men, if they indulged in the luxury of research, do so at their own cost and risk.

"One of the chief difficulties in the United States is that too frequently men do not teach and investigate in the same fields. They are interested in a special subject and they are compelled by the exigencies of their institutions' educational necessities to teach a whole field of knowledge, sometimes a field in which they are not primarily concerned. Sometimes

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Realtors Advised to Give Value, Not Only 'Something for Nothing'

Promise of Service Often Sham, Says Head of National Association—Women Take Active Part in Seattle Real Estate Convention

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 11 (Special)—Service in deed as well as in name, must be given by the realtor if he is to live up to the opportunities of his profession declared C. C. Hieatt of Louisville, president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards at the twentieth annual convention in Seattle.

"A few years ago," he said, "we used to hear a good deal about service. Everyone was talking service. The word was used to cover a lot of shams. Individuals and firms advertised that their specialty was service without charge, and everybody knows that no business can exist if it gives something for nothing. The term became shopworn until the people demanded, not more service, but more of the things they paid for."

Mr. Hieatt referred to the perfection of the real estate organization which he considered the ideal type for the financial, educational, and legislative needs of the business.

An address on "Advertising Service for Realtors" was given by Mrs. W. H. Wright, of Chicago, chairman of the advertising committee of the national association.

"The total income of our country's population has its limit, and competition for a share of those dollars has become intensely keen and more varied than ever before," she said. "The merchants, the manufacturers, the industries that are going to get the lion's share, are the ones who are most effectively and insistently using the power of scientific advertising and educational propaganda to increase consumption of their commodities."

Arthur J. Mertzke, of Chicago, director of education and research for the national association, spoke on the new education which is training the younger generation of realtors.

Women Take Active Part

One-third of the 5000 delegates to the convention are women, and it is the first time in 20 years that women dealers in real estate have received official recognition.

At the women's conference, Mrs. Hazel M. Grant, of Pasadena, Calif., who is presiding, declared that the woman realtor refused to recognize any distinction between women and men in this business—that they worked co-operatively. When it came to getting the women's viewpoint, she said, assisting women in making investments that will bring in the best income, the woman realtor was indispensable. Some 663 real estate boards from as many different cities in the United States and Canada are represented.

The program provides for eight divisional sessions including those devoted to brokers, co-operative apartments, farm lands, home builders and subdividers, industrial property, mortgages and finance, property management, realtor secretaries, and the new appraisal division just established. Six special conferences covering advertising, educational, license, law, city planning, multiple listing, and builders are scheduled. Each of the 1000 or more women delegates was presented with a bouquet from Seattle Gardens.

Modern City Has Personality

The modern city has a personality which is largely dependent upon the plan of its development, according to Axel Lonnquist, member of the executive committee of the home builders and subdividers division, who addressed the city plan conference.

"If a stranger is favorably impressed by a city, it is probably because its population is prosperous, happy and contented. A contented population implies wholesome economic conditions. With all these city planning has much to do."

Miss Geneve A. Shaffer of San Francisco, broker and consultant in co-operative apartment projects, before the conference of women realtors said the special sphere of the woman realtor is probably the homeselling business, because she knows intuitively what the woman house-hunter needs.

Equipping the modern home with conveniences and adornment just a little ahead of the demands that accompany a rising standard of living with the minimum addition of cost for materials and labor is the problem of the home builder of the American city, according to Fred W. Keller of South Bend, Ind., speaking before the home builders and subdividers' division.

"Keep out the speculative buyer in the new industrial tract that you are developing," advised William H. Daum of Los Angeles, chairman of the industrial division of the California Real Estate Association, who said that "development of the highly specialized industrial tract or subdivision is no undertaking for the shoe-string operator and cannot be successfully handled without an endowment of money, credit and experience."

Foreseeing the needs of a city planned for development where no city has existed is based on sound knowledge, experience and foresight—born of careful research, according to B. L. Lambuth, manager of the real estate department of the Longview Company, Longview, Wash., and president of a real estate company of Seattle, who addressed the industrial property division.

Louis B. Beardslee, Chicago, told industrial property specialists at the convention that no industry should consider the purchase of property without definite knowledge that the railroad can and will serve this property with switching facilities. The influence of switch track facilities he said to be the most outstanding and determinable of all the elements that go to make up the value of industrial real estate.

The "Swap" Has Its Place

The "swap" has its own place in widening the market for real estate, said Bernard A. Vollmer of Los Angeles.

"One of the evils of the exchange business is the almost universal practice of inflating prices," Mr. Vollmer said. "It is no uncommon thing for an owner to say, 'My cash price is $30,000, but I will exchange on the basis of $40,000.' You see, he figures the other will inflate his price and so both sides are trying to dispose of their properties at fictitious prices. This is a real evil and one hard to combat."

How the largest appraisal undertaking of all times is being carried on was described by Frank L. Mary, valuation engineer, Oakland, Calif., in telling how the Interstate Commerce Commission goes about the valuation of lands held by the railroads of the country.

Harry H. Culver, vice-president of the National Association of Real

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 1)

BOARD ADVISES PUBLICITY FOR TAX INJUSTICES

Chicago Study Reveals Absence of Uniform Basis for Assessment

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Injustices in taxation in the city of Chicago which have long been notorious are now charted by a commission of inquiry so that the public may scan the unfortunate situation. Some property is undertaxed and some carries an excessive burden. Apparently there is no common basis for valuations. Chicago has lagged behind in adopting up-to-date taxation methods, the commission asserts.

First to attract attention to what the commission now calls the "grossest kind of inequality in the assessments" were the organized school teachers. Some years ago, when the salary problem was acute, they asserted that if properties which were escaping their proper burden were taxed as they should be, the extra revenue would bring in sufficient to make up what was needed for the teachers' income.

Matter Taken to Court

Recently the Board of Education undertook its own investigation of assessments, making a canvass of the more valuable pieces of real estate in the city, and presenting a schedule of reported under-valuations. The tax officials concerned showed no enthusiasm and the matter was taken into court.

It subsequently has been charged that the present system lends itself to the use of political influence in determination of assessments.

Civic interest has been aroused. The report just completed was prepared by a joint commission report of taxing officials, the county board, and disinterested citizens. Taxation of property with a total value of $218,000,000 was investigated.

In All Classes

The commission found that inequality in the assessments placed upon individual real estate holdings in relation to their actual value existed in every township, every district and in every class of property. "It is consistently present," continued the report, "in all sections and all classes of property regardless of use. In other words the answer to the first question before the commission whether serious inequality in the assessment of real property exists—has been abundantly answered in the affirmative.

"Assessment procedure and practice here is not based upon any form or recorded system applied to adequate information," the commission declared. It made various recommendations for improvement, including provision for publicity of proposed land assessments by the publication of land value maps.

Boy of Seven Fills Traffic Box and Smiling Motorists Obey

Lad Rises to Emergency at Huntington Avenue Corner and Directs Trucks, Street Cars and Automobiles Until "Relieved" by Regular Officer

For a little while today Harold Barker, who is only 7 years old and lives at 230 West Newton Street, stepped uninvited but triumphant into the traffic box at the corner of West Newton Street and Huntington Avenue and proceeded to indulge the inevitable little-boy longing to be a policeman. Harold is an intensely polite little boy, and it may surprise some who know him that he should do such a thing without being asked. But apparently not even Harold's exemplary manners at sight of a traffic box momentarily empty and traffic coming from all directions, simply asking for control, could deter him from rising to the emergency.

It was not actually play for Harold, to judge from the amazingly solemn look in his gray eyes. The skein of traffic was sufficiently complicated to make it genuine work. It couldn't have been all work for Harold, though as witness the smile lurking almost hidden at the corners of his mouth as one motorist and another, rising to the whimsical occasion and heeding with more than ordinary care the signal of his small, upraised hand, sang out "How about it there, General, all right to go ahead?"

A little crowd gathered first on one corner, than on another of the street intersection. Grown men forgot their errands and grinned, thinking, of course, how similarly they would have behaved when they were little boys, had there been such a windfall of opportunity, such traffic, such a traffic box, such a chance.

No Time for Talking

Along up Huntington Avenue came Charles E. Hale, the officer on the neighborhood beat. From afar off he had with generous amusement seen Harold hold a Jamaica Plain street car with his little tanned fist until a particularly knotted line of cars swung through West Newton Street to the downtown side of the avenue. Officer Hale supposed it was the old story of a child aspiring to be a policeman and quick to get a bit of experience.

A passer-by who stopped to question Harold found him entirely disinclined to listen to superfluous inquiries when traffic was coming from all directions.

"Are you going to be a policeman, Harold, when you grow up?"

"No." The small palm swung its arc from north to west.

"Is your father a police officer, Harold?"

"No."

"Where did you get the idea of doing this, Harold?"

Harold shrugged elaborately.

"Do you have traffic drill in school? Is that what gave you the idea?"

"No."

No conversation flourishes very long in the face of such unequivocally negative interest.

Airplane Unnoticed

An airplane drummed overhead. For Harold it did not exist. "What say, officer?" sang out a motor truck driver, laughingly, but held by Harold's imperious signal.

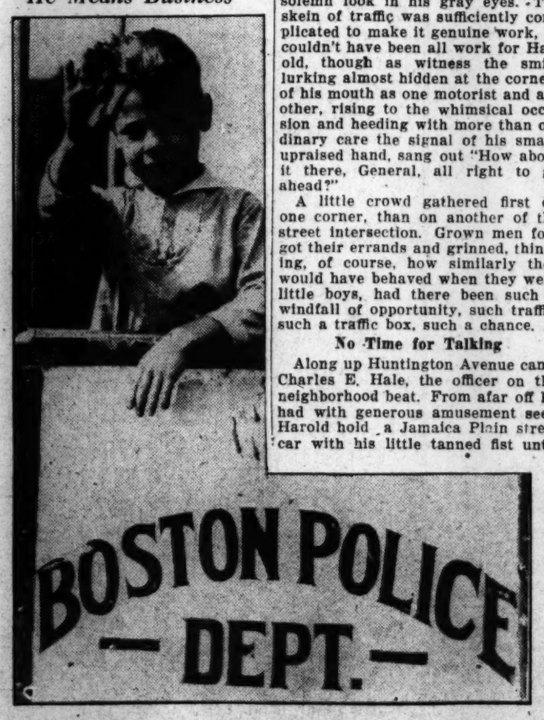
"Go ahead," said Harold evenly, swinging his hand accommodatingly.

"Well, Harold. . . ." It seemed fitting to say good-by to so capable and courteous a traffic officer.

"Good-by," said Harold with disconcerting alacrity.

The officer grinned, the pedestrians standing in clusters on the sidewalk grinned, motorists grinned, a grizzled motorman on an outbound street car grinned, everyone, indeed, grinned but Harold. But the time came for things to resume their natural course. So Officer Hale, smiling, said as one officer to another, "All right on your relief," and Harold hopped down from the box, his autocratic right hand brushing back his blonde hair, his small shoulders squared as he strode away.

He Means Business



HAROLD BARKER

HENRY FORD FLIES WITH LINDBERGH

DETROIT, Aug. 11 (AP)—Henry Ford took his first airplane ride today, when he climbed into the cockpit of the Spirit of St. Louis with Charles A. Lindbergh at the Ford Airport and was taken up this afternoon.

Proposes Peace Bureau

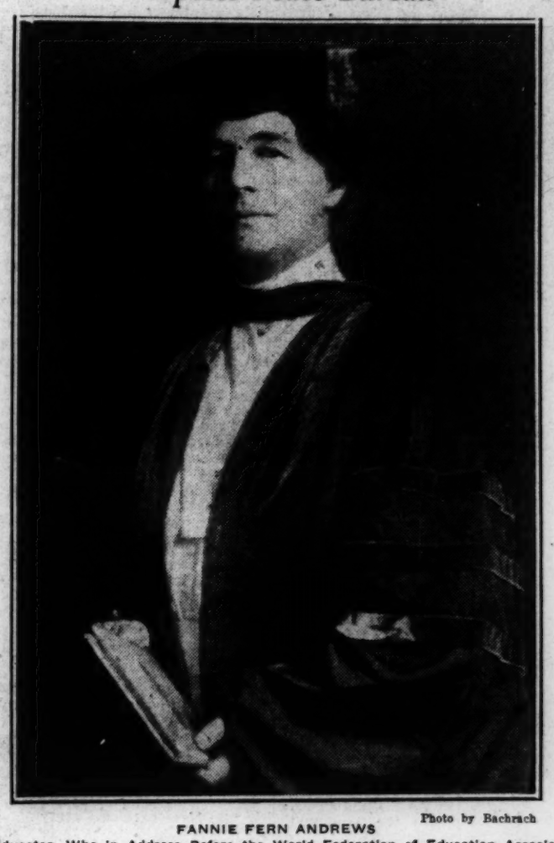


Photo by Bachrach

FANNIE FERN ANDREWS

Educator, Who in Address Before the World Federation of Education Associations Proposed a Central Office to Co-ordinate the Work of the Many Peace Organizations.

Free Car Rides Help in Building Public Good Will

Kansas City Line Finds Courtesy and Service Make Good Combination

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 11 (Special)—Free rides during certain hours is a policy adopted by the Kansas City Public Service Company, both for the building up of public good will and street-car patronage. A general improvement in street cars and service has been in progress here for several months, following acquisition of the property by the present owners.

When a group of specially fitted-out cars was shifted from one line to another, the expedient of free rides to attract attention to the new service was used. As patrons boarded the cars they were received courteously, and were told of the improvements that had been made for their comfort and protection. They were shown the upholstered seats, new floor coverings, special safety devices, and means that had been adopted for reduction of noise. The public response to the company's invitation was generous.

A check of results where the group of specially improved cars had been tried out on one line for several weeks showed a gain of 2 per cent in public patronage. The line extended through a residence area where the use of motorcars had come to be extensive. The service improvement on the line was 17 per cent. It did not represent a correspondingly increased operating cost, however, as the cars were converted to be run by one man instead of two. Use of one-man crews is to be general in Kansas City.

Fruit and Vegetable Crops Set Record in North Carolina

RALEIGH, N. C. (Special Correspondence)—With crops all over the State in fine condition, North Carolina has already, this season, shipped more carloads of fruits and vegetables to other states than it did during the full season of 1926. More than 15,000 car loads have moved and the season is by no means over.

Cotton and other staples have good stands and promise satisfactory monetary yields, while diversified crops, the importance of which has been emphasized by agricultural leaders, have supplemented farmers' incomes to a marked degree.

Agriculture in this State has reached the point where it is dependent upon no one crop, or even two crops. Production this season has been unusually large. Prices have been good. Potatoes, strawberries, dewberries and numerous other diversification crops afforded good yields and brought millions of dollars into the State. Peaches, although the yield was short, brought better prices than last season.

Montana Sends Most Visitors to Yellowstone National Park

YELLOWSTONE PARK, Wyo. (Special Correspondence)—Montana with a total of 3296 cars and 11,060 passengers has taken the lead in the state-by-state travel to Yellowstone National Park so far in the 1927 season, according to the travel statistics compiled by the ranger office of the National Park service.

Although replaced by Montana at the head of the list, California, the State holding the travel lead last month, maintained a creditable record for the season sending 3096 cars and 8871 passengers to Yellowstone up to July 31. Idaho maintained its third place position with a total of 1905 cars and 7158 passengers, while Utah with 1314 cars and 4659 passengers and Wyoming with 1234 cars and 4000 passengers placed fourth and fifth respectively.

REPUBLICANS TO TAKE SEATS IN DAIL EIREANN

De Valera Party to Take Oath—No Radical Legislation Likely

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

DUBLIN, Aug. 11—Unless the unforeseen occurs the Cosgrave Government will suffer defeat in the Dail tomorrow when the Fianna Fail deputies take the oath and their seats, after refusing recognition of the Free State Parliament for more than five years. Labor is prepared to form a government with the National Leaguers, but Eamon de Valera, although supporting it, will be unrepresented in the new ministry.

The situation developed suddenly, following Fianna Fail's understanding with Labor. The Public Safety Act and the Electoral Law Amendment Bill, which passed their final stages yesterday, mean the extinction of the Republican Party if enforced, as they contain powers of suppression of Fianna Fail and the deportation of plotters against the Government.

Opposes Legislation

Mr. Johnson, the Labor leader, vigorously opposed the legislation, after offering to undertake the portfolios of the Cosgrave Government. After midnight, the De Valera party finally and unanimously decided to take the oath, declaring it was an empty formality. Unable to command a majority, the De Valera Party will line up against W. T. Cosgrave tomorrow, by supporting Labor and the National League coalition. No radical legislation is likely, for both Labor and the National League stand for the treaty, but negotiations with Britain will probably be begun for a revision of the terms of the oath, once the new government functions.

The Senate provides a safeguard against Socialistic measures affecting the Free State's stability.

Eamon de Valera, the Irish Republican leader, was once known as "President of the Irish Republic," and his followers, for more than five years, opposed the clause in the Irish peace treaty which makes it necessary for anyone in an election to the Irish Free State Parliament to swear allegiance to the King before taking his seat in the Dail. This attitude led to a rebellion of Repub-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

The Etiquette of Hotels

Much has been said of the courtesy of employees—but too little of that on the part of guests. An interesting discussion of this side of the question will appear

TOMORROW

on the Household Page

TEACHERS WANT SCHOOLS FREE OF MILITARISM

Toronto Conference Is Firm Against Military Training in Civil Schools

SPORT AS PROMOTER OF PEACE DISCUSSED

Plea Made for a Nationalism That Does Not Conflict With World Amity

By a Staff Correspondent

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 11—While recognizing the need of adequate military preparedness for purely defensive purposes, the World Federation of Education Associations is determined to resist to the utmost the introduction of compulsory military training in civilian educational institutions. Resolutions embodying that point of view were presented to the plenary session of the conference this afternoon by E. J. Sainsbury of Thames Ditton, England, on behalf of the subcommittee that has been studying this problem for the last two years.

After declaring that military preparedness on an unrestricted scale among the nations was provocative of war feelings and that training of students in the schools and colleges of England, the United States, and other countries tended to promote the view that disagreements among nations could be settled only by an appeal to the sword, Mr. Sainsbury presented the following resolution, which will be acted upon at a later session of the conference.

"The World Federation of Education Associations, in conference assembled, resolves:

"First—To use its best endeavors by co-operation among the educational forces of the world to secure at the earliest possible moment a limitation of armaments, leading eventually to the abolition of all needless military preparedness:

"Second—To endeavor to secure that systematic and technical military training shall not be given in civilian educational institutions to youths under 18 years of age, and that such institutions shall in no case make military training a compulsory subject of the curricula.

"Third—To use every endeavor to secure the substitution of physical training, of exercise, and of sports for the military training too often now given in civil educational institutions and so to insure a more adequate training in character and citizenship than at present obtains in these institutions, and thus to lead the youth of the world to a better and wider appreciation of the real meaning of patriotism and duties of citizenship.

Proper Attitude for Textbooks

"Fourth—That steps be taken by organizations connected with the federation to carry out these resolutions as far as possible in the educational institutions of the countries to which each organization belongs."

It is confidently expected that the resolution, as read, will be adopted with but few, if any, changes.

In keeping also with this resolution and the one calling for the organization of a world committee on peace through education, was the report presented to the delegates this afternoon by Dr. Laura Ulrich of Winnetka, Ill., regarding the teaching of history. It was recommended that textbooks on history for grade and high schools should be written with unfailing regard for the events making for international progress. "The study of wars need not be avoided," said Dr. Ulrich, "but it should be pointed out to students that civilization is turning away from this method of settling disputes between nations. Furthermore, the introduction of propaganda in textbooks is incompatible with the ideal of history, and should be avoided."

It had been suggested in the forum on the teaching of history that an international examining committee might well be appointed to survey textbooks on the geography and history of different countries, and in this way purge these texts of all unfair and prejudicial statements.

Influence of Sports

Daniel Chase of the Sportsmanship Brotherhood of New York followed with an address on the influence of sports in the development of the international outlook.

"International competitions in sport are not in themselves necessarily favorable to the development of wholesome international spirit," said Mr. Chase. "International competitions in industry, commerce and all forms of business at times lead to international animosities, fears, recriminations and even to war itself. Only the establishment of, and adherence to, standards set up by the competing groups enable the necessary business of the world to proceed without rancor and discord. All the achievements of nations in promoting spiritual values are the result of the organization of educative forces in the setting up of standards, the conscious seeking by leaders for types of conduct and behavior through the functions provided by the school and similar educational agencies.

"International competitions in sport need standards tremendously. The Olympic Games, for example, as now conducted, in the opinion of competent observers frequently promote nationalistic conceit, and international jealousies. The outstanding and immediate need is a study and statement of scope, objectives, and procedures for international co-operation in sports. Only in that way will the art of recreation be made to contribute to international understanding."

The conference this afternoon listened to a voice from India in the

person of Prof. R. V. Gogate, representing the Department of Education of the State of Oudh. Professor Gogate referred to the fact that, due largely to the influence of the Edinburgh meeting of the world federation, the educators of India had organized the "All-India Federation of Teachers Associations," whose aim was to unite and federate the educational organizations of the Indian Empire.

"The British Empire," said Mr. Gogate, "has introduced railways and telegraph, thus turning the Indian provinces into a neighborhood, but the use to which these mechanical means of communication are put has not made them capable of eradicating or mitigating the effects of Indian divisions. The great task that Indian educators have before them lies in cultivating an all-India spirit and in opening the gates of India for cultural exchange with the outside world. By giving attention to Indian educational affairs, Occidental countries can make sure that India's isolation, with its attendant undesirable effects on the general life and aspirations of other people, will be beneficially stopped and western nations in turn will be enriched by contact with Indian culture."

The question of prohibition was brought before the conference when, in the forum discussion group, Professor Gogate declared: "The total avoidance of drink has been a national ideal in India for centuries, and nothing in the recent past indicates any slackening of resolve to reach this goal. On the contrary, the demand for prohibition has been reaffirmed with the utmost clearness, despite the acute religious and political differences which have prevailed. Indeed, the one public question upon which it is possible to unite nearly all classes, creeds and parties in India is that of temperance reform."

The following message from the Secondary Teachers Association of Poona, India, was then read:

Good Will Through Education

"Railways and telegraphs have turned India into a neighborhood. We have now to strive to turn it into a brotherhood. Like you, we hope to do this through education and for this reason we in India appreciate your efforts to produce international good will through educational processes.

"What appeals to us most is your efforts to produce international good will by proving that nationalism need not necessarily conflict with international amity. Your suggestions about the teaching of history from the international instead of the national point of view are full of interest and if you could do this difficult task you will have solved for us a first-rate educational problem. The history of India during the last 1000 years is the history of the conflict between two or three peoples, who are to work hereafter, hand in hand, for the uplift of the country. Leaders are trying to spread the idea that even intense provincial, communal, or religious sentiment should not stand in the way of cultivating an all-India spirit.

"It is suggested that the world federation should depute a committee of experts to investigate the educational problems in India from the international point of view."

Considerable attention is being given by the conference to the matter of rural education, the discussion being led by Dr. Jacob Lange, noted rural expert of Denmark. O. E. Pore of Ravenna, O., declared before this particular group that the present unrest in the rural areas of the world was due more to social than to economic conditions. The speaker then called upon the world federation to apply itself to the problem of furnishing a leisure and recreational program to young people living on the farms of the United States and other countries.

Preparedness Report

The Committee on Military Preparedness has issued a report, which reads in part as follows:

"The advantages arising from a policy of general disarmament may be stated thus:

"1. It would prevent competition in preparation for war, from which war too frequently results.

"2. It would reduce the economic burden laid upon the peoples of the world by this excessive preparation for war.

"3. If the first of these advantages could be obtained, there would be less of the inevitable sacrifice of the best physical lives among the nations which must result from war.

"There seems little doubt that as we sow so shall we reap. If we prepare for war we shall get war. Large armies and navies would seem to be a sure provocation for war.

"Military preparedness on the part of one nation undoubtedly leads rival nations to enter the competition, and this rivalry leads to still greater rivalry and thus to still greater preparation, first on one side then on the other.

"Such preparation also inevitably leads to the formation of alliances and groups, each suspecting that the other is about to 'strike.' Thus suspicions are aroused, and the fear also arises that the other is outstripping it in power; and a new effort is made to redress the balance of power, and then follows the catastrophe which the preparations were made to avoid.

"The formation of policy is in the hands of the citizens of a country, and education will decide that policy. It is the duty of this Federation to co-operate in influencing the education of peoples, so as to prevent the adoption of a policy involving the setting up of a competition in armaments.

The "Strike-First" Tendency

"Other arguments might be adduced to show the dangers of 'military preparedness,' viz, the temptation of those who are responsible to prove the efficiency of their preparation and to strike before their rival has outstripped them.

"If, therefore, a reduction of the present competitive armaments of the world could be effected, it might, and probably would, remove the temptation to engage in military or naval enterprises.

"But the extreme danger of this 'preparedness' lies in the sense of insecurity which it creates. In spite of agreements to reduce armaments, several dangerous competitions have begun recently. This is shown in the increase in the expenditure of the nations set out previously.

"In spite of the Washington conference, 300,000 tons of new warships were launched in 1925, consisting of battleships, cruisers, submarines and aircraft carriers. Those powers, who at Washington in 1921 agreed 'to reduce the burden of competition in armaments,' have since that time built or arranged for building 351 ships of all classes, most of them among the most powerful ships of their classes in the world.

"Further, a competition has arisen between Germany and France in aircraft building, and this has been followed by England, which has determined on a 'one-power standard' in aircraft for itself.

"Thus the situation remains acute and dangerous. Is this competition in armaments compatible with the international agreements and the policy to which nations generally have pledged their word? Is it in accordance with the Covenant of the League of Nations and with Article 8 of that Covenant? Unless a reduction can be effected in some way by agreement, the whole policy of the League is menaced, and, with it, the peace of the world.

Military Training in Schools

"Now nations make preparation not merely by their armies and navies, but also in some cases in their educational institutions. By many it is held that such training is not only not educational, but is in reality opposed to education. It therefore becomes our duty to try and discover the truth of the matter, and to consider also whether other means to achieve what is desired by this military training can be recommended as effective without rousing a spirit of militarism.

"In countries where universal military service is not operated, this education is carried on in the schools and colleges—by practical compulsion in some countries, e. g., in America, and on a voluntary basis in others, e. g., in England. But the power of those who control these schools in England and the influence of tradition, result in almost compulsory membership of these cadet corps. In England such corps do not exist in the elementary schools, but are almost universal in the "public" schools and they exist also in many secondary schools. Indeed membership of the corps is an essential condition of admission to some schools.

"In America feeling runs very high on this matter, but in England there is no such sharp dissension. It is introduced into the schools on the ground of its educational value, which is doubtful, apart altogether from its possible militarism.

Arguments Considered

"It is argued that where it has met with encouragement and co-operation from school authorities, it has undoubtedly been good for those so trained. It is also argued that it trains young fellows "to think through doing" and that there are few who can think in any other way.

"It is said to satisfy the demands of all healthy young people for knowledge of their fellow creatures, in their habits, their hopes, and their antecedents, and that it gives also some knowledge, through its training, of the wondrous universe we dwell in.

"It is held that the objection to this military training, that it interferes with class teaching, is irrelevant to the issue, and that some of the desirable features of O. T. C. work are to be found in the training given in the power of observation, in alertness, in ability to form quick decisions when necessary and in drawing inferences quickly, besides inculcating above all, obedience; and these are of the greatest educational value.

"It is considered of advantage, because its effect as a disciplinary factor is excellent; and as a teacher of soldierly qualities it is valuable, whilst as an incentive to militarist views it is negligible. In addition the physical advantages derived from such training are held by some to be of a high order. It is argued that these advantages outweigh any taint of militarism, and that in its positive influence it is one of the most wholesome agencies in education that has yet been devised, and it is in a general sense a great factor in the development of character, without which, all education fails.

Public Service Theory

"Still further, it is held, that through the Cadet Corps the lad voluntarily undertakes work for his country, and thus learns the value of public services. He learns that there are public services to perform which may be distasteful, but these are expected from him by a country which relies largely upon the good will and voluntary efforts of individuals for a large amount of unpaid work done in the public service.

"Finally it is argued that the O. T. C. does not breed 'the militarist spirit' which looks forward to war as a source or possible source of pleasure and promotion, but by their training the Cadets acquire the opposite view, viz. a distaste for militarism, and so leave school to enter peaceful occupations with no relish for war as such, but prepared to act in a national emergency and in a just cause.

"Such are the arguments marshalled in favor of the system, and the advantages that it is contended result from its practice.

"Now what is to be said on the other side? It is argued that the training given, in that it is largely military, is a bad one; and that the indirect results of such training are still worse.

"Is it possible to give such training without the encouragement of the militarist spirit which regards force as the final arbiter in all disputes?

Arguments Against Drill

"Is it not possible to encourage instead a spirit of intelligent co-operation for mutual help, and to instil a desire for impartial justice rather than the appeal to force? It would seem that military drill is unscientific and mechanical, that it can in no sense carry out the purpose indicated, and that much of it is not merely not useful but actually harmful.

"It is argued that it tends to turn human beings into machines, capable of undergoing great endurance, and giving a training in automatic obedience to the word of command under the name of discipline. It is true that for any kind of co-operation, discipline is necessary, but there are different kinds of discipline, and for the ordinary duties of citizenship, military discipline is probably the worst. For the discipline of the drill sergeant tends to mere obsequious homage to superiors and to a suppression of individuality.

"Without doubt the discipline that is required in life is the outcome of self-control and the realization of the part each must play in carrying out the common purposes and objects of life.

Field Day Addresses

"It would appear that as the O. T. C. is an integral part of the life of nearly all English public schools and many secondary schools, its existence makes it a more difficult thing to get boys to believe that the idea of settling international differences, by any other way than by the bad old way of war, is anything but a method adopted only by the decadent and cowardly. And this outlook is emphasized too frequently by the speeches to which the lads listen when addressed by officers of high rank in the Army, after an inspection or a field day.

"They are then frequently told that they are doing fine work, in fitting themselves so as to be ready for war in case of need; and thus the work for which the League of Nations stands, in regard to methods of keeping peace, must be seriously prejudiced in their eyes.

"The field days and inspections would seem also to have a bad effect, for they foster the belief that for any body of people to do the same thing, in exactly the same way, at exactly the same time, is not merely a necessary piece of disciplinary machinery; but is actually an admirable performance and a virtue in itself. But is it? Has not all individuality been sacrificed to obtain this uniformity?

"With regard to the idea that the lads are preparing themselves for public service in the O. T. C. in the best possible way it would appear on reflection that such service was never in the minds of the lads when they joined. The lads are probably compelled to join either by the school regulations, or by the "moral suasion" of those above them, or of their fellows, and moral persuasion at a public school in England is a powerful weapon. The idea of public service as a duty laid upon every citizen is good, but if induced by military training and a military outlook it is bad and should be opposed.

Case of the United States

"But the O. T. C., as has been said, is not confined to England. Military training confronts the youths and young men of the United States today on a scale never reached before, and it is rapidly being extended under the encouragement of the War Department.

"Is the object to improve the military preparedness of the United States? It is difficult to believe that there is any other reason for its inclusion in the work of the schools and if the scheme of instruction be examined, it will be found that the Army regulations state that the primary object of the training is 'to provide systematic military training at civil educational institutions for the purpose of qualifying selected students as reserve officers in the military forces of the United States.'

"By regulation only those are eligible for this training who are 'male students' (truly significant words) and 'whose bodily condition indicates that they are physically fit to perform military duty, or will be so on arrival at military age.' It is thus clearly indicated that fitness for military duty is aimed at, and not the general well-being of the students, otherwise those who are not physically fitted for military service would also receive the instruction, as being likely to receive the greatest benefit from the course.

"The Junior R. O. T. C. Manual also is equally explicit. It says, 'Success in battle, whether in attack or defence, is the aim of all military training. Everything that you have studied in this course, and everything you will study in your further course of military training, has that great end in view—success in battle or victory.'"

No Reference to Citizenship

"In spite of this very pronounced point of view, it is sometimes suggested that the object of the course is to train in citizenship, but there is no reference to this object in the scheme, and in view of the exclusion of physically unfits and the female students, this is little likely. Love for one's country—healthy love—is learned by productive work for that country and by really knowing it. These characteristics should in no sense instill prejudice against any other, and it is to be feared that military training, to which so many schools and colleges are now dedicated, is not capable of teaching that real patriotism which will produce peace among the nations.

"Unless good will between nations is induced, the training of these schools and colleges will surely produce that medieval conception, which resulted in the war system, viz. that nations are rivals or enemies, each using its abilities to impede the prosperity of commerce of other nations and eager to enforce its will on others. This system has perverted most teaching in history, politics, morals and patriotism; and it is time a saner view prevailed, for without doubt the pressure of military training and military efficiency provides that all disputes between nations can be adjusted only by the sword.

"Thus is developed a spirit of nationality which produces a type of patriotism, vicious in its influence, because directed neither towards mankind, nor even to one's own nation, but towards rivalry between nations.

Education the Remedy

"The remedy for this lies in education. By this means alone can the ideas of international equity be spread, for most of the subjects of the curriculum tend to a realization of the fact that international co-operation is a necessity and each subject has its world aspect, and each points to the unity of the human family. And this knowledge is not only practical, but useful, because the future of international relations closely concerns every boy and girl in the modern world.

"Until the reign of law and an appreciation of the sense of justice are established throughout the nations of the world, man's best work and his best endeavors may be rendered futile by the folly of war. Education alone can teach the fact that war is not a normal condition in world affairs, but is the result of the mental attitude of people which must be neutralized by the force and power of education. If, therefore, we would advance the cause of peace and of disarmament, the spread of militarism must be checked.

"A good educational system should develop the sense of responsibility both nationally and internationally, and therefore a strong demand must be put forward for disarmament, or at least a limitation of armaments, and less of military preparedness. Our ideal and aim therefore should be a renunciation of every system of physical violence. This would lead to no standing army except under strict limitations and no military training for youths under 18 years of age. In its place should come physical development through productive work, gymnastics and sport.

Federation Urged to Act

"The federation should endeavor by its policy and its work to adopt a positive activity toward organization for peace and not wait for developments in the direction of disarmament before acting. It should advocate and work for the co-operation of nations in all possible ways but especially in educational matters.

"We must, through education, endeavor to make the nations ready for this change and use our influence for peace immediately, without waiting for a change in the mental attitude of nations, and for complete disarmament.

"We should demand disarmament as a principle, but be ready to accept a gradual reduction of armaments as a step in advance, without being entirely satisfied with this partial disarmament.

"Finally, the policy of the Federation should be to demand and to advocate extensive physical training for adolescent youths up to 18 years of age as against all military training.

"Let the Federation be enthusiastic for a brotherly world, which if gained, would outlaw war and all its attendant horrors."

Final Meeting

The remaining sessions of the conference are to be given over almost entirely to the delegates for discussion and action on resolutions adopted in the smaller group conferences. The farewell meeting is scheduled for tomorrow evening, when addresses will be given by Sir Charles Cleland of Glasgow, Frank W. Goldstone of London, T. J. O'Connell of Dublin, and President Uel W. Lamkin, State Normal College, Maryville, Missouri.

Central Peace Bureau Proposed

At Tuesday's session, Fannie Fern Andrews addressed the federation on the subject of European efforts to co-ordinate peace forces. There is a phase of peace work that demands immediate attention, said the speaker. "The rapid multiplication of the new societies, and the added international activities of existing organizations, both working for the most part independently of the old type peace societies, and in far too many cases independently of each other, have developed a situation which from the point of view of economy and effectiveness has become highly unsatisfactory. The present condition reveals a veritable chaos of unorganized, unco-ordinated effort which has brought in its wake an overlapping, a scattering of energies and a confusion—all fatal to effective work for peace and international good-will.

"This great forward movement for world neighborliness should proceed in the spirit of neighborliness. There should be the utmost harmony and co-operation among all who are striving to achieve the same great ideal. The organization aiming to promote world brotherliness might add to their power and usefulness by adopting certain principles of action and by making them function, not only through the organizations themselves, but through a central bureau or a union of associations composed of their representatives. This method of co-operation would provide for an interchange of information eliminating thereby duplication of effort; and it would also make possible united articulation when some urgent movement demanded.

"And not the least of the advantages would be the educational effect on those who have not yet seen the importance of making a determined and conscious effort for a world without war. A simplification of terms, presented in the form of a minimum program, would draw many to the ranks who now see in the varied and special aims of the numerous organizations only confusion, if not contradiction itself. Moreover, the spirit underlying such an entente would in itself constitute a powerful force in furthering international justice and good-will.

"We can hardly lay too much stress on the importance of establishing such a center or a union of associations for the interchange of information and for the discussion of principles and situations which vitally affect the peace of the world. An international clearing-house this would be—a center for the formation and clarification of world opinion.

Co-ordinating Peace Activities

"It might seem that in view of all the post-war activity for world amity, the will to peace was well-nigh universal and that the problem now lay with the governments to carry out this will by adjusting the relations of states to a permanently peaceful basis. But the experienced student of world affairs knows better. The spirit of the brotherhood of man is far from being a reality. Thus, viewed from this angle also, the co-ordination of peace forces becomes an exceedingly important enterprise. Such a co-ordination or union would inevitably inspire other people, now outside the ranks, to join the large army of those who see the necessity of determined and united action for world amity.

"It is conceivable that such a union of peoples might render inestimable service to the international union of governments in showing them the trend of public opinion—worthy of their notice because expressing the studied will of the peoples. There should be arrangements in organization, as to make this will articulate at any time when matters of world moment are pending. It is conceivable, too, that this entente of peoples whose methods should above all be characterized by mutual good-will, might prove a substantial bulwark for the governments in maintining a spirit of accommodation in their own councils."

REPUBLICANS TO TAKE SEATS

(Continued from Page 1)

licans against the Free State Government in 1922 and its continuance for two years. In August, 1923, De Valera was arrested by the Free State authorities and imprisoned until July, 1924. He and his followers continued their attitude of defiance regarding the oath and refused to take their seats in the Dail, although duly elected.

The Balance of Power

De Valera was returned to the Dail with 40 followers at the general election in June, but they were refused permission to enter until they had complied with the treaty requirements. Assuming that Labor co-operates with Fianna Fail in the Dail a most interesting situation arises, which may at once produce another election or a new government formed out of the Labor-Republican coalition.

The Government's combined voting power is about equal to the full Labor-Republican strength. That would leave Capt. William Redmond's National League in possession of the balance of power, but the position would be so utterly unstable that new elections in a very short time would be a virtual certainty.

FIRE OFFICIALS RESIGN

Retirement from active service in the Boston Fire Department of James F. McMahon, chief of district 11, and Richard Donahue, assistant superintendent of the fire alarm division, was announced yesterday by Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner of the department.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably with showers Friday; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by showers Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate east winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; slightly warmer in Vermont; Friday showers; gentle variable winds, becoming moderate southeast.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	64	Memphis	76
Atlantic City	68	Montreal	60
Boston	67	Nantucket	68
Buffalo	66	New Orleans	76
Calgary	50	New York	66
Charleston	72	Philadelphia	66
Chicago	64	Pittsburgh	62
Denver	58	Portland, Me.	60
Des Moines	68	Portland, Ore.	62
Eastport	58	San Francisco	54
Galveston	82	St. Louis	70
Hatteras	76	St. Paul	62
Helena	54	Seattle	58
Jacksonville	60	Tampa	82
Kansas City	70	Washington	64
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:42 p. m.; Friday, 11:19 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 7:22 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Conference of the United States Fisheries Association, Hotel Statler, continues through Saturday.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.

Art Exhibits

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Sunday 1 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.

Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 1 to 5.

EVENTS TOMORROW

One of a series of lectures, "Anne Hutchinson," by the Rev. Carroll Perry, house of Mrs. Gardiner M. Lane, Manchester-by-the Sea, 11:15.

Illustrated lecture, "Monsters of Long Ago," Boston Museum for Children, Jamaica Plain, 3.

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DRY LAW ISSUE BEING DEBATED ON WORLD SCALE

League of Nations Taking Up Question for First Time—Value Is Seen

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Prohibition has ceased to be a domestic question, and has assumed the position of an international problem, in the solution of which all nations must ultimately be concerned, according to P. Whitwell Wilson, one-time member of Parliament, and for 28 years a prominent figure in British journalism.

Characterizing as "highly significant" the fact that the forthcoming session of the League of Nations will, for the first time, give definite consideration to the matter of liquor traffic, Mr. Wilson sees an opportunity for the United States to make "a distinct contribution" in this field.

Although this country is not a member of the League, it can exert a great co-operative influence by adopting a helpful policy similar to that which characterized its position in the opium and white slave conferences, Mr. Wilson believes.

Sees American Opportunity

As one of the first English journalists to make a detailed study of American prohibition and to present it from the British viewpoint, Mr. Wilson has been a keen observer of developments here during recent years. He finds a nation which is "dry industrially, no matter how wet it may be socially"—a nation which is in a position to "heighten the pace toward sound international consideration of the drink problem."

"If America remains firm, another 10 to 20 years will reveal an astonishing story of the real value of prohibition," Mr. Wilson said. "It will require that much time for accurate figures on longevity, the economic aspects of the situation, the insurance statistics, to come to light.

"It is entirely natural that the liquor trade of the world should be anti-American. Here is a nation more prosperous than any that history records. Without prohibition, it would be the consumer of tremendous amounts of liquor. France and Italy, with more than 14,000,000 acres under vines, are but two examples of the wealth invested in this business which would seek an outlet to the United States if it were open.

"This results in a union of sentiment against dry America which is felt especially by the traveler. The fight between the wets and the drys thus takes on an international aspect.

Iceland and Spain

"Iceland and Spain are one example of this conflict. Iceland, which has become dry, exports her fish to Spain. Spain, in return, seeks to continue sending her liquors to Iceland. The southern country is not content with attempting to force her liquor on the northern people, but is demanding that the product be distributed so that the consuming taste for beverages be not lost."

In viewing conditions in the United States, Mr. Wilson referred to an aspect of the situation which is often overlooked in assessing the results of the dry régime.

"It may seem astonishing to say that if prohibition had kept the consumption of liquor at a level with what it was before the war, it would still be a success," Mr. Wilson said. "Nevertheless, this is true. In considering the amount of drinking, you have to consider the prosperity of the Nation.

"The United States, whose wealth has quadrupled in the past 25 years, is in a position which no country has ever occupied before. It is impossible to tell what potentialities for consumption of liquor would have followed this tremendous gain in resource and leisure. Every material condition which obtains at the present time would, under other conditions, have increased drinking. Yet drinking has decreased greatly."

NEW FORD MODEL DETAILS COMPLETE

Car to Be Out in Next Few Weeks, Says Mr. Ford

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11 (Special)—The new Ford automobile is now an accomplished fact with engineering problems affecting its design, equipment and manufacture fully solved, according to Edsel B. Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company. He stated that the new car will formally be introduced within the next few weeks.

Mr. Ford said that the building and testing of the first new cars was costing millions of dollars, but that such a procedure was necessary to offer a proven and tested car. An average speed of more than 50 miles an hour is obtainable in the new models, according to Mr. Ford. He cited a recent test during which one was driven 110 miles in two hours and added that a speed of 65 miles an hour had been attained.

NEW YORK—Concerns building machinery for the Ford plant for manufacture of the new model have been told by representatives of the company that the new car will have a high-compression engine which will operate on ethyl gas and give 30 miles to the gallon. The car will have gear shift, four-wheel brakes, wire wheels and radiator similar to that of the Lincoln.

Because of the length of time required to construct new machinery, Ford representatives do not expect the plant will be able to get into full production until about the first of next year.

OLD CRUISER PROGRAM RETAINED IN BUDGET

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 — The work of the Budget Bureau is proceeding on the assumption that the naval building program indicated last year will be carried out and that the adjournment of the Geneva Conference will have no effect upon it.

The reported statement of President Coolidge at Rapid City that there would be no competitive building confirms this view. Ten large cruisers have been authorized by Congress, two of which are building. How many Congress will make appropriations for at the coming session is mere conjecture. There are navy officials who think that Congress should authorize the building of from 17 to 20 10,000-ton cruisers, but that is not in accord with views expressed by the President. The budget figures will be practically complete and in shape for the approval of the President when he returns.

SURPLUS MAY GO FOR LARGE NAVY OR FLOOD RELIEF

Two Obstacles to Further Federal Tax Reduction Are Seen

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Congressional efforts to make use of the Government Treasury surplus for the reduction of taxes is likely to meet two serious obstacles, neither of which was foreseen when Congress adjourned.

In the first place there is question of flood relief and flood prevention. The Democrats will be as strong in behalf of government generosity in this field as the Republicans, probably more so, since the money would be spent largely in their territory. That necessity has been faced for some time. How much money will be required is not agreed upon. The meeting of some of the congressional committees ahead of the convening of Congress will have a preliminary threshing out of that question.

More Money for Navy

Now there has arisen a situation, in view of the failure of the powers to reach an agreement on naval limitation, that may call for larger naval appropriations. Proponents of a bigger navy are primed to call upon Congress for appropriations which will make the United States Navy second to none.

Charles C. Curtis (R.), Senator from Kansas, majority leader in the Senate, says it is futile to talk about tax reduction until it is found how much money the Government needs for these two important items. He is one of those who believe that, as a result of the Geneva conference, the United States will have to build more cruisers, although he does not believe it necessary to maintain a parity with Great Britain, because of her peculiar needs to maintain trade routes and communications between scattered parts of the Empire.

Senator Curtis expects that those who favored 10 additional cruisers will renew their efforts for that number. He is in favor of a reasonable increase.

As to the flood control, he thinks that should be taken up in a large, broad way, and only when that is done can tax reduction be considered.

Mr. Dawes Emphatic

Vice-President Dawes emphatically stated that there was "no excuse for inaugurating a competition under which ships will be built that neither country needs."

"It was not a mistake to call the conference," he asserted. "There may have been blunders, but it has shown again the desire of the peoples represented to eliminate competitive war preparation and has served to educate all of the peoples as to some of the details of the special necessities of each nation."

President Coolidge is counted upon to repeat the stand that he took last year against excessive naval building.

"Wi' a Hundred Pipers an' a' an' a'!"

Wide World Photos

Betty Anderson of Philadelphia, Wearing Her American Girl Bagpipe Championship Medals, and Bel Leckie, Also of Philadelphia, Who Provided Some of the Music at the Sixty-ninth Annual Scottish Games of the Caledonian Club in Philadelphia.

AMERICAN OIL PRODUCERS' GROUP REPORTS NEW MOVE BY MEXICO

Representatives Present Case to Mr. Kellogg—Tell of Formal Notices of Permit Revocations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Conditions in Mexico, as viewed by the American oil producers, have just been presented to Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, by a delegation, of which Guy Stevens, director of the Association of Producers of Petroleum in Mexico, was the head and chief spokesman.

"Matters relating to Mexico were discussed," said the Secretary, laconically, after the conference. It is learned from officials here that there is no development in the policy of either country or in the oil situation. Both countries have been marking time.

Mexico is especially concerned at the present time with internal politics and the United States has no Ambassador at the Mexican capital. It is learned, however, that informal conversations have been held with men who know Mexico well and that the United States is meticulous in its desire to be fair to the sister Republic south of the Rio Grande.

"No Trace of Oil"

One man who has talked with the Secretary of State in regard to the kind of Ambassador the United States should send, holds that he should not have the faintest trace of oil about him and that he should not be connected in the remotest way with what is termed "Wall Street domination."

Prompt action by the State Department is being urged on the other hand in behalf of the American producers, who, it is claimed have had their property rights practically abrogated by Mexico. Instances were cited of operators who had been officially notified by the Mexican Government that they were considered to have renounced their rights in their properties. These rights were lost because of failure to apply for new concessions by Dec. 31, as called for in the new oil regulations, it was said.

This notice the operators regard as the equivalent of confiscation and they urged through the delegation that called upon the Secretary, that the United States act for their protection.

Whether this will be the subject of an exchange of diplomatic notes in the near future was not disclosed. The department has a large amount of information in its possession which is being studied and until it acts is not disposed to discuss the matter in the press.

New Law Being Enforced

So far as learned the only new development of the situation which has been the subject of so much correspondence between the two governments is that there have been recent instances of the enforcement of the oil law whereas for some time the Mexican Government had been letting violations of it pass rather than to stir up serious difficulty with the United States.

It is pointed out that not all of the companies who failed to apply for concessions have been notified that their rights have been abrogated. Either a test case is being made of certain ones or the Mexican Government is trying to find out how far it can go before the United States takes official notice, it is held.

The time to take such notice is now, Mr. Stevens and his associates declare. There are decisions pending in the Mexican courts which it was thought, would put off the day of confiscation but the recent notices indicate that a certain amount of action is contemplated without further waiting.

The Mexican Government has held that its refusal to extend drilling permits to companies which had not complied with the law by applying for new concessions did not constitute confiscation. It could not do so, it was said, until the courts had given their decisions.

THE BOSTONIAN READY FOR STANDS

New Monthly to Be Devoted to City's Interests

Boston, taking example from cities like New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, shortly will have a magazine called The Bostonian. Plans set its publication at monthly intervals but it is not considered impossible that soon after it is launched it may be changed to a weekly.

Miss Katherine Crosby who has recently edited The Cape Cod Magazine will edit The Bostonian. Miss Crosby has lived for some years in Boston and has the feeling of the city as well as a considerable background of knowledge concerning that part of the New England tradition and manner which were dictated in part of the early history of Boston.

The magazine, which will be placed on sale on the newsstands, will have for its intention the acquainting of the general public with the influences and activities which are characteristic of Boston and a reasonable resumé of the day's affairs treated in a manner to please readers who like information of life's divertissements passed on to them with a modicum of wit and sophistication.

When The Massachusetts Centinel and Republican Journal was published in 1784 its publication offices were in Marlborough Street, which seems, according to modern understanding, a strange locality to harbor the publication of a newspaper. Headquarters of The Bostonian have been established at 24 T Wharf, certainly a famed locality, but one which never, in all its notable history, has been associated with the publication of a magazine or newspaper.

NEW SOUTH WALES WOOL OUTPUT

SYDNEY, Australia, Aug. 11—New South Wales wool production for year ended June 30 is estimated by the Government at 495,820,000 pounds, greasy, which is 22 per cent more than in 1911, formerly the banner year.

PARTY PEACE IS ARRANGED BY COMMUNISTS

Settlement Negotiated by Leaders in Moscow After 10 Days' Debate

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

MOSCOW, Aug. 11—After 10 days' heated debate in a secret plenum of the Communist Party's central committee peace was negotiated Wednesday night between the majority—that is to say, the Administration—led by J. V. Stalin, and the Opposition, but it is only an "armed truce." The battle seems certain to be resumed later. A declaration signed by Trotzky, Zinovieff, Kameneff, Muralof, Rakovsky, Smilga, Piatakof and six other prominent members of the Opposition was published yesterday.

"We unquestioningly defend our Socialist fatherland against imperialism. We uphold the defense of the Soviet under the present leadership of the central committee and Comintern executive, but we hold to our opinion that in war time the party must permit criticism and proposals for amending the central committee's policy if that policy is wrong."

Withdraw Charge

Similarly they withdraw their charge that the "Bolshevist Party is becoming Thermidorean," but "such Thermidorean elements are growing in the country with serious social roots, and we request the administration to make more properly coordinated efforts to counteract them."

They then proceed to deal with the vexed question of their German opposition and allies and "admit that the German leadership is threatened by an open breach." But this is only because "among those expelled from the German Communist Party were a good many veteran revolutionaries faithful to Lenine ready to defend the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics."

Not a Retraction

The document is by no means a retraction, or even a capitulation like that dictated to the opposition last October. It reminds the opposition that a resolution of the tenth party congress says that factions must be expelled, and, after making this veiled threat merely reprimands Zinovieff and Trotzky, does not expel them from the Central Committee.

It is well known that moderate elements successfully proposed mediation in the latter stages of the plenum's debates. Nevertheless, the struggle seems certain to be resumed in November at the Communist Party Congress—at the end of which Zinovieff and Trotzky may quietly be dropped as candidates for re-election to the Central Committee. This may explain the reluctance of a large number of majority members in the committee to expel them now.

NEW JERSEY LEADERS FAVOR MR. COOLIDGE

Organizing Republican Move to "Draft" President in 1928

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 11 (Special)—E. C. Stokes, chairman of the Republican State Committee, has announced that while the personal wishes of President Coolidge must be considered, New Jersey Republicans are ready to "draft" him as their party leader in 1928. Mr. Stokes has taken the initiative in organizing a state-wide Coolidge Club, which has this for its object.

In this movement Walter C. Edge, United States Senator, joins with Mr. Stokes. Both are in agreement that the best interests of the country and of the Republican Party call for the renomination of Mr. Coolidge, and, if the President will permit them, they will devote their energies to this end. They interpret Mr. Coolidge's famous statement to mean that while it is not his choice to be a nominee, he will respond if the party demands it.

Mr. Edge has written Mr. Stokes that New Jersey should lose no time in lining up for Mr. Coolidge. The New Jersey Senator has been mentioned as a Presidential possibility as well as nominee for Vice-President in the event a Western man heads the ticket. He expressed himself as believing that the New Jersey delegation to the Republican convention should be free to follow any standard it may select should President Coolidge refuse to be a candidate.

FEWER RHINE TROOPS URGED

Question Is Likely to Be Brought Before League—Von Hoesch Visits Briand

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 11—Inaccurate information has been given respecting the anticipated reduction of troops in the Rhineland. The matter is much more complicated than is supposed, and no decision about the number of men to be withdrawn has yet been reached. The German Ambassador, Dr. von Hoesch, after an absence of several months, has returned to Paris and visited Aristide Briand. It was a simple visit of courtesy, say the official messages, but, in fact, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has reason to suppose that the conversation turned on a subject which is rapidly becoming the most important of European subjects.

Will France quit the Rhineland or not? When, and in what stages, will evacuation be effected. These questions will probably be pressed home at the League of Nations in September. Meantime, Dr. von Hoesch, before leaving Germany, saw not only Dr. Gustave Stresemann, but also President von Hindenburg. He conveyed to M. Briand their demands. In default of complete evacuation at least, there must be a further reduction in contingents. At the last two councils of French ministers, the possibilities were seriously discussed, but, contrary to widespread reports, no final conclusion was forthcoming.

Alleged Evasions

There is a suggestion that the French are prepared to withdraw 5000 men. It is premature. What appears true is that 5000 is mentioned as the maximum figure of possible reduction. It is not till the end of next week that the cabinet, which is somewhat divided, will be asked to pronounce. Recent revelations of German evasions of disarmament obligations have produced an unpleasant impression, particularly the uncompromising report of General Guillaumat, commander of the Rhine army.

A curious story is related of international diplomatic moves. It will be remembered that at the last Geneva Council, M. Briand was embarrassed by Dr. Stresemann and left precipitately. Thereupon Dr. Stresemann had a private interview with Sir Austen Chamberlain. Apparently he persuaded Sir Austen of the justice of his claim, for the British Government, during the past month, has reminded the French Government three times of its conditional promise, contained in a letter of November 14, 1925, addressed by M. Briand to Dr. von Hoesch, in the name of the Conference of Ambassadors.

The first reminder was given in a statement in the House of Commons. Then came a communication from the Foreign Office to M. Briand, and now another which has forced M. Briand to bring up the difficult problem in a ministerial council.

Cabinet Not Unanimous

At the same time the Belgian Government, which also keeps troops in the Rhineland, has received a similar communication. The dilemma is obvious. Either occupation is useless and should be totally abandoned, or if it serves a useful purpose then the occupation should be effective. It is urged in France that the proofs of Germany's sincerity are not convincing. Therefore the time is not ripe for complete evacuation.

New York Makes Preparations for Aeronautical Exposition

Army, Navy, Transatlantic Fliers to Co-operate in Celebrating "Greatest Aviation Year"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Announcement has been made of plans for an aeronautical exposition to be held here this fall by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, who has appointed a committee composed of Commander Richard E. Byrd and a number of others prominent in aviation. General O'Ryan said that the exposition would be one of the most important to be held in this country, and has been assured of co-operation from the Army and Navy Air Services, transatlantic flyers and others connected with aeronautics.

"This has been the greatest year in American aviation," Mr. O'Ryan said, "and it will be a wonderful thing to show the public the machines and equipment that made it possible for our fliers to make so many extraordinary records. We expect to be able to show the historic machines that flew the Atlantic and did the other great flights, and their pilots will attend the show.

"There will be exhibits from all the great airplane constructors and the army, navy and marine corps will make the finest showing in their histories. We know that there are literally millions of people in and about New York who are vitally interested in aviation, and it is expected that the exposition will be visited by such crowds as have never been attracted to any similar show here.

"Special arrangements have been made for the boys and girls of the city. They will have model airplane contests, and there will be races for the small ships. In connection with the exposition, which will open on Oct. 20, and will last until Nov. 6, there will be an aviation ball at one of the great hotels. This will be the most important social event of the aeronautic year and all the famous aces and fliers will be guests.

"In addition to space being allotted to all the important American aeronautic organizations, arrangements are now being made for several of the great European firms to have their exhibits."

The exposition will be held in the 258th Field Artillery Armory in the Bronx.

Among the members of the general committee of the exposition, in addition to Commander Byrd, are Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, chairman; Col. Theodore Roosevelt, George H. Payne, Col. Richard C. Patterson Jr., Bert Acosta, Alexander Selkin and Lieut. Leigh Wade.

JEFFERSONIANS PLAN MONTICELLO MEETING

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 11 (AP)—At the invitation of the Thomas Jefferson Centennial Commission, a group of authors, statesmen and prominent citizens is to gather Saturday at Monticello, Jefferson's home, to discuss recommendations the commission proposes to make to Congress. A general invitation has been extended to the public as well.

The commission, established by Congress, has announced that it expects to make four proposals: That April 18 be celebrated each year as Jefferson's birthday; that a memorial to Jefferson be erected at Washington; that support be given the movement to raise funds for the preservation of Monticello and that the commission be continued in power to carry out whatever plan Congress may adopt.

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LOCAL-FEDERAL TAXATION ISSUE SQUARELY FACED

National Cuts Contrasted With State Increases at Virginia Institute

By a Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 11—The much-debated issue between federal and state authorities over mounting governmental expenditures and taxes has been placed squarely in the foreground at the Institute of Public Affairs by two of the leading exponents of the conflicting views on the controversy.

Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, and formerly Administration leader in the House of Representatives on tax legislation, raised the issue in a formal address in which he arraigned states and municipalities for their vast expenditures while lauding the record of the Federal Government under the present Republican Administration for economy and efficiency.

Mark Graves, Tax Commissioner of the State of New York, vigorously dissenting from Mr. Mills' views, declared that he would make a comprehensive reply at the next session of the round table on taxation, of which he is the leader.

Local Financing Criticized

Mr. Mills opened with a blunt attack on the conduct of state and municipal affairs. He charged that the tax problem in the United States today is no longer one of federal, but rather of state and municipal finance.

In his brief comment Mr. Graves raised an interesting counter argument to the effect that contrary to popular opinion state and local taxes are not "crushing or overwhelming." He declared he was prepared to show that this widely held viewpoint was a misconception of the true facts.

He cited a comprehensive survey of public expenditures and taxation in America, soon to be published by the National Industrial Conference Board, to the effect that taking into consideration the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar since 1913, public expenditures were only 2½ times more in 1925 than they were in 1913.

Mr. Graves answered Mr. Mills' praise of the policy of the Federal Government with the statement that "characteristic of his and other federal officials' speeches on the subject, they tell just enough of the facts to convey the impression that the federal administration is very economical, while state and local administrations are extravagant."

Federal Tax Cuts Cited

Federal taxes, Mr. Mills asserted, were reduced from $4,905,000,000 in 1921 to $3,417,000,000 in 1926, a reduction of $1,488,000,000. Offsetting this, he continued state and local expenditures increased from $3,933,000,000 to $5,348,000,000, or an increase of 1,415,000,000 in the same period.

Per capita tax figures quoted by Mr. Mills were as follows: Federal, $27.17 in 1926 as compared with $45.23 in 1921, and per person gainfully employed, $76.61 in 1926 from $120.16 in 1921; state and local taxes, were $36.27 per capita in 1921 and $45.66 in 1926 and per person gainfully employed in 1921, $96.35 against $119.92 in 1926.

Mr. Mills heaped further criticism on state and local affairs by holding that their systems of taxation were inequitable and chaotic in contrast with that of the Federal Government which, he declared, was, generally speaking, fairly well divided between direct and indirect taxes, thus giving recognition to the idea of ability to pay.

State and local taxes, he said, fell to a very large extent on real property; over 80 per cent of local taxes resting on this property. He interjected the suggestion that a very substantial degree of monetary relief could be afforded agriculture if state and local officials by economy reduced the taxes that are piled upon the farmer.

States Take Up the Slack

"Considering taxation in relation to national income," Mr. Mills said, "we find that federal taxes took 3.8 per cent of our total national income in 1926 as compared with 7.7 per cent in the peak year 1920. On the other hand, we find that state and local taxes combined took 6 per cent in 1926 as compared with but 4.4 per cent in 1920.

"Turning to public expenditures, the facts are even more startling. Total expenditures by federal, state and local governments aggregated $11,242,000,000 in 1925. While there was a decrease of $350,000,000 or 8.4 per cent of the cost in running the Federal Government in 1926, as compared with 1924, there was an increase of $509,000,000 in the disbursements of all state and local governments, making a net increase of $159,000,000.

"From January 1913 to June 1927, the net indebtedness of state and local governments increased from $3,364,000,000 to $11,703,000,000. In the meanwhile, the national debt has been reduced from $25,482,000,000 in June, 1919, to $18,512,000,000 in June, 1927. We find, then by studying all of these figures, that the Federal Government has been steadily reducing expenditures, taxes and the national debt, but that the steadily upward tendency of expenditures, taxes and borrowings of state and local governments has wiped out this favorable balance."

Extenuating Factors

While thus vigorously decrying state and local financial operations, Mr. Mills admitted that there were extenuating factors that entered into the situation. The reduction in expenditures by the Federal Government, it was true, he said, was due to a considerable extent to the return to a peace time basis and the fact that the Government's revenues have been materially increased by the sale of property acquired during the war.

He also was willing to acknowledge that "high taxes and a high cost of government do not of necessity imply uneconomic expenditures by a community, in spite of the very natural resentment which the individual feels at the increased encroachment by government on his personal resources.

"Under complex modern conditions, governments must undertake responsibilities," Mr. Mills continued, "which in simpler days could in safety be left to private individuals, while on the other hand, it is unquestionably true that the people want, and theoretically at least are willing to pay for, more and better service from their governments. The mere fact that we are expending a greater amount of money for a particular service does not necessarily mean that there is waste or extravagance."

Question of Wise Spending

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury concluded with the observation that the taxation problem of today must be solved in state capitols, city halls and county seats, and that in these places the question resolves itself into determining what services under existing conditions can be performed better and more economically than if done by private enterprise; whether government is functioning with economy and efficiency; and, finally, whether the cost of these services is being financed in the soundest and most economic manner and in such a way as to distribute the burden of taxation fairly.

Mr. Graves contested Mr. Mills' figures with the statement that ordinary and postal revenues of the Federal Government had increased from $10.01 per capita in 1915 to $34 in 1926, or 239 per cent. He added that the report of the National Industrial Conference Board showed the Federal Government was spending relatively the same proportion of the gross expenditures for public purposes in the country now as in 1890.

"If it is claimed that interest and principal on the war debt and expenditures for the army, navy and pensions account for the increase," he said, "we find by deleting them that the other expenditures of the Federal Government increased from a per capita of $5.29 in 1915 to $17.06 in 1926, or 233 per cent."

"CAPE ANN DAY" PLANS ANNOUNCED

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special)—"Cape Ann Day" will be observed at Gloucester next Wednesday under the auspices of the Gloucester Chamber of Commerce with an extensive program of sports, fireworks, exhibits of the fishing industry and art work displays.

One exhibit which will be of particular interest is the museum of boat models, some of them dating back to the very earliest of the fishing industry. Another display will consist of old relics of unusual interest that have been harvested from the ocean and others borrowed from homes where they are considered as treasures. The work of local artists of the various art colonies in Gloucester and Rockport will be on display.

The celebration will start on the afternoon of Tuesday, with the opening of the exhibit tents at Stage Fort Park. This will be followed by a band concert, vaudeville show and searchlight illuminations from the Government ships in the harbor in the evening. Wednesday's program will include ball games, water and athletic sports, band concerts, another vaudeville show in the evening and a special carillon concert from the Church of Our Lady of Good Voyage.

One of the most spectacular features of the program will be the mammoth display of fireworks which will start at 10 o'clock Wednesday evening. There will be bombs, fountains and set pieces—the feature of which will be taken from Longfellow's famous poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus."

SACCO PLEA DUE FOR NEW REVIEW EARLY IN WEEK

Supreme Court Assembles Tuesday—Respite Ends Aug. 22—Bills Ready

"The final form of the bill of exceptions taken to Judge George A. Sanderson's denial of our writ of error has been agreed upon. It will go before the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Court next Tuesday," said Arthur D. Hill, chief counsel for Sacco and Vanzetti, after a two-hour conference this morning with Judge Sanderson and Attorney-General Reading.

At the same time Michael A. Musmanno, a Pittsburgh attorney who is working with the Sacco-Vanzetti defense counsel, made the trip to Dedham and filed bills of exception to three rulings and decisions made by Judge Webster Thayer on Monday.

Prejudice Factor Prominent

Mr. Musmanno stated that these exceptions were filed in order to bring the whole matter before the State Supreme Court. One bill of exceptions, he stated, was to Judge Thayer's refusal of Mr. Hill's request that he withdraw from the case in favor of another judge because some of the matter in the motion for a new trial was based on alleged prejudice on the part of Judge Thayer.

Exception was also taken to his refusal of a new trial, Mr. Musmanno announced, and to refusal of revocation and stay of sentence. Judge Thayer had ruled that no superior court judge had the power to grant a new trial after sentence had been pronounced.

The fact that this case would once more come before the full bench of the Supreme Court, however, was practically assured at midnight last night. Just before the official announcement of a second respite for Sacco and Vanzetti until midnight of Monday, Aug. 22 was made from Governor Fuller's office, Deputy Sheriff Richard Murray, messenger of the Supreme Court, who had been waiting for the Governor's decision since early afternoon, was called into the office and informed of the respite.

Court to Meet Monday

He immediately dispatched five telegrams to Justices Sanderson, Wait, Carrol, Pierce, and Brayley, who have agreed to assemble in Boston not later than Monday of next week, in order that the court may have ample time to consider the appeals that were even then practically certain to come before them. The remaining two justices of the Supreme Judicial Court will not be able to be present when the case is set before them.

The day preceding Governor Fuller's announcement of a respite for Sacco and Vanzetti, and for Celestino Maderios, was one of great legal and executive activity. In connection with the bill of exceptions laid before Judge Sanderson yesterday morning it became known last night that Richard C. Evarts, one of the counsels for the defendants, had raced over the roads to Hanover, N. H., to interview James P. Richardson, a Dartmouth professor who has testified before the Governor's advisory committee concerning the prejudice of Judge Thayer. Mr. Evarts anounced that the affidavits of Professor Richardson's conversation would be filed and presented to the Supreme Court.

Following the conference of Governor Fuller with the seven former Attorney-Generals of Massachusetts, and while the Governor was conferring with his executive council concerning the granting of a respite, Mr. Hill drove out of the city to the home of Oliver Wendell Holmes, justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in Beverly Farms, and appealed to him for a writ of habeas corpus from the Federal Court, on the grounds that Judge Thayer was disqualified from sitting on the motions argued at Dedham on Monday because of his prejudice.

The statement issued by Justice Holmes follows:

"I am unable to find in the petition or affidavits, as I understand them, any facts that would warrant my issuing the writ.

"I have no authority to issue it, unless it appears that the court had not jurisdiction of the case in a real sense in that no more than the form of a court was there.

"But I cannot think that prejudice on the part of the presiding judge, however strong, would deprive the court of jurisdiction, that is of legal power to decide the case, and in my opinion nothing short of a want of legal power to decide the case authorizes me to interfere in this summary way with the proceedings of the State Court.

Circuit Judge Sought

The counsel for the defendants then sought Judge George W. Anderson of the United States Circuit Court. The statement made by him follows:

"This petition was this 10th day of August, 1927, presented to Mr. Justice Holmes and denied by him in a memorandum, a copy of which is hereto attached. I assume that, strange as it may seem, a circuit judge might take a different view and issue the writ. But I am unable to take a different view. Moore vs. Dempsey, 261 U. S. 86, relied upon by petitioners I think conclusive against them when read with the petition and its supporting affidavits. I have on this record no right to interfere with the legal processes of the Courts of Massachusetts."

39 More Paraders Arrested in Front of State House

Repeating the action of Tuesday, the police arrested another group of 39 paraders in front of the State House who carried signs protesting the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti. In the Municipal Court this morning, 35 of the second group pleaded guilty to sauntering and loitering charges, and were fined $5 by Judge Thomas Dowd.

Of the remainder of the 39, three pleaded not guilty and one was appeared in the Juvenile Court. The three who pleaded not guilty were Bertrand D. Wolfe of New York, George Kraska of Winthrop, Mass., and George L. Teeple of New York. Their cases are continued tomorrow, when disposition of their cases is to be made, together with the remainder of the first 39.

Among the second group to be arrested were Mrs. Dorothy Fairchild Parker of New York and John Dos-Passos, authors.

ITALY PAYS HONOR TO MR. NEWMAN

E. M. Newman, traveler and lecturer, has been made a Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, according to announcement from Rome through the Royal Italian Consul-General. The message was as follows:

"I am pleased to inform you that His Majesty the King of Italy, my August Sovereign, has conferred upon you the decoration of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy. I congratulate you for the high honor bestowed upon you."

PLAN WALLINGFORD AIRPORT

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 11 (Special)—An appropriation of $9200 was voted at a special meeting of the Wallingford, Conn., voters, for an airport in the borough. Of this amount $1700 will be used to buy four parcels of land adjoining the borough's 40-acre tract in South Plains Field. The remainder will be spent in developing the site by properly grading and draining it.

INDIANA LIMESTONE COMPANY

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—The Indiana Limestone Company reports for the year ended May 31, 1927, net income of $1,166,347, after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes, equal to 54 cents a share on the no-par common.

COL. LINDBERGH SAYS PLANES TO BE MUCH LARGER

Looks Into Future—Urges Detroit to Keep in Aerial Foreground

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11 (Special)—Establishment of a progressive air program for Detroit was strongly urged by Colonel Lindbergh in his first visit since his transcontinental flight to his native city.

"To make aeronautics a going concern two things are absolutely necessary," he said. "One is suitable landing fields; the other is adequate patronage when commercial aviation service is offered. Detroit especially should have a suitable airport as a patriotic duty that its citizens owe and as a means of keeping the city in the foreground in the development of commercial aviation and in fostering the aircraft interests that have started in the Detroit territory.

"Undoubtedly planes of the future will be much larger than those commonly used today, but no one knows just what will be the line between the larger ships and the smaller ones. Aviation will be used more extensively each year, but whether we will ultimately see great ships of the air carrying 100 passengers is an engineering question as yet unanswered."

These observations were made by Colonel Lindbergh during two addresses that marked the first day of his stay in Detroit. The first of these was made before a crowd including thousands of school children shortly after his arrival at the Ford airport in the Spirit of St. Louis. Henry and Edsel Ford were among the first to greet him.

Colonel Lindbergh and his mother, whose home is here, were guests at a dinner attended by 700 leading citizens. One of the principal speakers was John C. Lodge, president of the Detroit Council and a grand uncle of Colonel Lindbergh. A bronze tablet identifying Colonel Lindbergh's birthplace in Detroit was unveiled.

Institute Incidentals

WHEN Americans think of Bolshevism they should think of Joseph Stalin, the real leader of the Russian Soviets, according to speakers at the Williamstown Institute of Politics, who have recently returned from Russia. Dr. H. R Spencer, Ohio State University, declares the steering oar of current politics is in Stalin's hands. He is a practical Georgian, Dr. Spencer continues, not an orator, and hence welcomes the reputation of the strong and silent man and saves himself from many a pitfall.

He no longer is under the need felt by Lenin—that of using the platform as a means of creating phrases and myths. He is secretary of the party, which means his complete command of the bureaucracy, the army and the cheka (secret police). Although he industriously conducts the cult of Leninism, this is flexible enough and in his hands diverges far in actual practice from the original concept. He is the real Russian ruler says Dr. Spencer behind the amiable figure heads of Kalenin and Rykov, President of the Republic and Premier, respectively.

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Sir Arthur Willert, head of the press division of the British Foreign Office, gave succinct definitions recently which Anglo-Saxons might do well to remember. "We," said Sir Arthur, speaking of the British Commonwealth to his American audience, "are not acquisitive territorially, if for no other reason than because, like you, we have got all the territory we can manage. If we are insistent upon certain aspects of our security policy it is because our scattered Commonwealth is so extraordinarily dependent upon sea communications.

"Were our Commonwealth as compact and self-contained as yours is, our policy would, I think, be much the same as yours today, namely, comparative isolation, tempered by a series of forays into world affairs in the interest of progress and decency. Were you in our position, on the other hand, I make bold to think that you would find yourselves doing very much what we are doing."

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The heart of China's current renaissance is a simplification of the Chinese language, according to Prof. A. W. Hummell, just back from a dozen years in the Orient. The number of Chinese characters has been cut down to only a couple of thousand, enabling the average Chinese to become literate for the first time. Four hundred magazines have sprung up in the last few years, all written in this simplified language, the vernacular.

Another pnase of the movement is the reorganization of the Chinese classics. The period of recorded Chinese history has been reduced to 2800 years; the idea of the "Golden Age" of the emperors has been discarded; classical study is being systematized. Dr. Hummell deplores the way American universities are still ignoring this new and rich field of study and are spending their time, as he sees it, on the "threadbare" civilizations of the Mediterranean.

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In Manila Bay and Subig Bay the United States now possesses a fortified and almost impregnable base which, according to experts, is strong enough to resist a naval attack, and to make even a combined land, air and water effort against it a hazardous military operation, said Prof. Ralston Hayden, leader of the Philippine round table. Few Americans realize the strength of the position.

If the base is as strong as represented, Dr. Hayden said, then the Philippines are not a source of military weakness to the western power that holds them, but actually a main outlying military and naval base. An American military officer in Professor Hayden's group, who declined to be quoted, declared the Island of Corregidor, off Manila, by virtue of natural impregnability and fortifications, is perhaps the strongest fortification in the world. It cannot, he said, be taken by direct assault.

WOMAN WINS REWARD OF $500

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—Jeanette M. Brooks, a Peabody young woman, received a $500 reward today when she returned a $6000 emerald and diamond ring to its owner, Mrs. E. C. Edwards, of Toledo, O. Miss Brooks found the ring in a washroom in a hotel here where Mrs. Brooks and her husband are staying.

TO ADAPT FARM RELIEF TO NEEDS

(Continued from Page 1)

ready fully developed plan laid down by Congress. The farm question, he insisted, is too complicated to be met by any readymade plan. "A solution defies all efforts to reach it in advance of experience."

"A federal farm board and a federal agricultural council, if properly constituted," he continued, "might well perform such a service provided they were given adequate powers and not saddled with impossible duties. They should not be expected to administer a fully developed plan laid down by Congress, but rather, under certain broad powers, to take definite action along several lines, and progressively to formulate proposals for action or legislation in line with a maturing policy that would be in the interest not only of farmers but of the Nation as a whole."

Taking issue with the view that if the farmer is not aided he will relapse into a state of peasantry or that a serious farm shortage will result, he maintained that the outstanding farm problem is not the handling of seasonal surpluses, he continued.

"We need farmers and we shall have them," he said, "but we need farmers who are on the farms because they fully pay their way and choose that life, with its mixture of financial and intangible returns, because they prefer it to industry, trade, or the professions.

Fewer and Better Farmers

"This implies my agreement with the view that we need fewer and better farmers than we have had, and probably still have, and that the net movement from the farms has probably farther to go before agricultural overproduction will be eliminated."

The Federal Farm Council, composed of representatives of agricultural groups acting in an advisory capacity, Dr. Davis said, would have the "invaluable" power of meeting with the board and "the influence of farmers would thus be brought directly to bear upon the board, rather than upon Congress or Congressional committees. Such plan would give the farmers more direct influence upon agricultural policy than they now have, but without putting this policy entirely in their hands.

"Such a board and council," he concluded, "could probably formulate policies better than a cabinet, a department secretary, a congressional committee, or a corn belt committee. The board could act within prescribed limits and when, where, and as needed, seek congressional extension of its power with the council's approval."

Henry A. Wallace, leader of the farm round table and editor of Wallace's Farmer, and Col. Clarence Ousley, director of the Texas Safe Farming Association, gave their preference to the new Davis plan as against the so-called administration measure, although supporting the McNary-Haugen bill.

"I foresee a two-year deadlock in Congress," Dr. Davis replied to this, "if either the McNary-Haugen bill or the Administration plan is brought up. If the supporters of either really want something accomplished it is better to agree to a measure on which agreement is generally possible."

Speakers at the general conference discussing Chinese extraterritoriality, besides Dr. Hornbeck, were Dr. Harold S. Quigley, University of Minnesota, and Edgar Turlington, sometime acting chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs in the State Department. Extraterritoriality, Dr. Quigley explained, arose from the differences between Chinese and western criminal law systems which lead to the demand for the establishment of western courts within China.

Mr. Turlington contrasted the experience of the powers in Turkey—a country which succeeded in ending extraterritoriality—and in China. The Chinese case for ending the system, he said, is much weaker in law than the Turkish case. He continued:

"What Turkey got by fighting when Europe was too tired to fight is what is now freely offered to China: namely, the opportunity to negotiate instead of submitting to dictation. China, when the time comes for new treaties, may reasonably be expected to go at least as far as Turkey did in establishing a régime of transition. She might do well to adopt temporarily the system of mixed courts which has given so much satisfaction in Egypt."

Dr. Hornbeck, expressing the belief that extraterritoriality will be ended in China, concluded: "The whole problem—the most important—is the handling of the question in a manner such that the transition from the present system to a régime of exclusive Chinese jurisdiction may be effected with a minimum of hardship, both to those foreigners and those Chinese who are more directly and more immediately affected. The objective of justice cannot be obtained by abrupt changes. Justice is a thing that affects persons, individuals; it must be considered in terms of those effects upon persons. It would be of no advantage to the Chinese Nation as a whole to have extraterritoriality abruptly abolished."

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Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

SHANSI FARMS ARE UNTOUCHED BY CIVIL WARS

Firm Government of General Yen Keeps Province Free From Disturbances

PEKING (Special Correspondence)—General Yen Hsi-shan, the military governor of the Province of Shansi, to the west of Peking, is one of the few who refuse to side with any of the factions now waging civil war in China. He keeps 100,000 fresh troops on the borders of his territory and has warned all factions that if his province is invaded he will throw his whole force on the side of the enemy of the invaders.

Yen Hsi-shan has governed Shansi Province for 11 years, and there is no disputing the fact that Shansi's 11,870,000 people have been well governed and have been free alike from brigandage and from rapacious taxes.

Taiyuanfu, the capital city, is a striking contrast to Peking or Shanghai. Efficient police maintain order in the interior. Advanced ideas of education are seen in Shansi University, the Normal College, open to both sexes, the Provincial Agricultural College, and the complete system of village schools.

Because taxes are low, and the governor has encouraged farming and industry, Shansi is an exporting province and imports few necessities or luxuries. Living costs are so low that a country school teacher lives well on a salary of only $26 Mex. a year, plus a tuition fee of 30 pounds of fuel wood per year from each pupil.

When Yen Hsi-shan became governor of Shansi there were only 167,102 pupils in the schools, and the annual expenditure for education was only $950,000 Mex. This year the pupils numbered 1,059,700, and the school expenditure was $3,492,730.

By impartial justice, Yen Hsi-shan has reduced crime in his province to a very low level. Shansi is almost the only province in China in which cut crops are permitted to remain unguarded in the fields overnight.

Provincial statistics for last year reveal only 19 arrests for robberies in the 105 hsiens or counties in the province—an extraordinary record for a population of nearly 12,000,000 people. Even the opium evil is being greatly lessened in Shansi under Governor Yen Hsi-shan. When he became governor the opium smokers in his province numbered officially 126,731; today only 17,304 persons are licensed to use the drug.

In the last 11 years the Governor has constructed 502 irrigation canals in his province, with a combined length of 6849 miles, and has dug 17,800 wells to provide irrigation water. In the same period the provincial government has planted 122,630,000 mulberry trees to aid the silk industry, has set out 29,485,000 fruit trees, and in an attempt to reforest burned-over mountain tracts has planted 14,540,000 pines.

Every hsien or county is divided into 100 districts, and the districts are then subdivided into units of only five families each. When a new mandate is put out these five families meet to learn about the new measure, and to decide how they are to go about enforcing it. This method Yen Hsi-shan calls preparing the people for self-government.

AUSTRALIAN FLORA GUARDED

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (Special Correspondence)—Severe inroads on the floral resources of this State have been caused by motorists who drive into the bush and return with their cars decorated with flowers torn up by the roots. This has led to the result that now for the first time the government of this State, which is specially endowed with floral beauties, has issued a proclamation declaring a close season for all native flowers for a period of one year.

Boskoop Shrubs and Flowers Go to All Parts of the World

Whole Township of Dutch Nurseries, 2500 Acres in Extent, Is Maintained by Population of Gardeners, the Largest Lots Being Only 12 Acres

THE HAGUE (Special Correspondence)—Boskoop, from whence yearly millions of trees, plants, shrubs and flowers are sent all over the world, is a town in the middle of the province of South Holland, about one hour from The Hague by automobile. Its nurseries cover a surface of 1000 hectares or 2500 acres, with a population—a few surrounding villages included—numbering 10,000. Its exports represent almost 7,000,000 Dutch florins, or over $2,500,000 annually.

A very intensive cultivation of the soil is necessary, in order to obtain this result. The nurseries are divided into four groups, in accordance with their size.

Types of Gardens

(1) The dwarf industry of the working man grower takes up about one acre. It does not afford him sufficient work all the year round. In times of pressure he goes and obtains employment in the larger industries. He does not use artificial heating, and rose-growing is his chief occupation.

(2) The industry of the small grower takes up about two acres. Here he finds sufficient work and a decent living. He usually has some cultivation under glass, chiefly consisting of glass frames, and, like the working man grower, he has no direct sale for his products outside Boskoop. These industries seldom cover more than four acres, the extent of a family industry.

(3) The market gardener has a nursery of about six acres, a propagating hothouse, some permanent workmen, with whom he himself works at busy periods, while in slack periods he travels for his business, which is usually confined to a single European language area.

(4) The large-scale industry has a nursery of about 12 acres, several workmen, propagating hot-houses, packing sheds, an office and staff.

School of Horticulture

In order that the younger generation may learn to carry on there is a State horticultural school at Boskoop, where pupils after the completion of the primary school course at the age of 15 may receive instruction. The school has its business connections abroad enabling the pupils to find employment in suitable surroundings. They are paid for their work in these nurseries. In this way they get a wider vision, learn different languages, and either return to Holland, or go to the Dutch East Indies, or remain in foreign countries.

Diligence and the cumulated skill of many centuries, combined with certain exceptional qualities of the soil, make it possible to export Boskoop products to 21 countries on the continent of Europe, to Great Britain, America, Argentine, Canada, Japan and Australia.

Five Centuries of Gardening

Boskoop was a nursery garden town as far back as the fifteenth century. In the seventeenth century it became of world-wide reputation. This good name has been maintained, in spite of the difficulties experienced in the way of free trade. Boskoop exporting more than 99 per cent of its products, is seriously hampered by tariff walls which since the war have greatly increased. It certainly speaks for the energy of the alert population that exports have kept as high as they are now. In 1919, the United States of America practically closed its doors to Boskoop plants and trees, apparently for protectionistic purposes. Happily Great Britain has stepped into the important place left by the United States. Germany is also once more a good buyer, especially of roses and other cut flowers which, as a culture, are rapidly gaining ground, since the prohibitive decision of the United States.

The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was told by one of the biggest Boskoop nursery men, when visiting that charming town, in the midst of rich green meadows, and bordered by manifold canals and waterways, that a rhododendron plant which was sold with a profit by the Dutch grower for 50 cents to an American tradesman, to be resold for $1.00 or $1.25 to the New York customer, now costs the American public $12 to $15 owing to the embargo on Dutch plants.

Amid the Wide-Stretching Nurseries of Holland

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A Vista of 20,000 Rhododendrons, Grown in the Nurseries Township of Boskoop, to Be Exported to All Parts of the World.

LAND BARGAINS ARE GIVEN TO PEASANTS IN BULGARIA

Government Decides to Apportion Large Acreage of Land Belonging to Communities Among Poorer Villagers on Easy Terms

SOFIA (Special Correspondence)—In spite of the fact that land holdings are well distributed in Bulgaria, there are many families without enough land to provide them with a livelihood, and there are large holdings belonging to the village communes and the state. These areas are for the most part common pasture lands on which the flocks of all the villagers are free to graze. However, these pastures are not well exploited, and would produce much more if used as fields. Therefore the Bulgarian Government is allotting 750,000 acres of such land to 120,000 village families.

The land is transferred only to such peasants as already possess a house and a yard—for the authorities feel that any one who has not been able to acquire that much property would not be able to use very profitably six further acres.

Half Market Price

The land is given to the new owners for about $15 an acre, half the market price of land in 1923. Payment may extend over 20 years. If the whole payment is made at once, a 30 per cent discount is allowed; if during the second year, 20 per cent. The villagers who require the whole period of 20 years must pay the Agricultural Bank 5 per cent on the money they owe. Another 5 per cent is paid to the bank by the State.

Any industrious and frugal peasant can easily make enough off his land to pay the interest required, as well as the yearly installment and still have a modest income left over. Anyone who, in the course of two years, fails to work his newly acquired land will be deprived of it.

Generally speaking, the Bulgarian laws prevent speculation with land. No one can get a deed for more than 75 acres, nor can one get possession of farm land which he does not intend to work. The state attempts to keep the land in the hands of the people who use it.

It is a matter of interest also that the municipalities frequently give land on very easy terms to propertyless people who want to build themselves houses. A remarkably large per cent of the Bulgarians own their own houses.

State Owns Subsoil Wealth

The state of Bulgaria is the owner of all subsoil wealth, even buried treasures when discovered. When oil or valuable minerals are found in Bulgaria they belong not to the man under whose land they lie, but to the state.

In Bulgaria there is but a very slight tendency on the part of the villagers to move into the cities. The country is still largely unaffected by industrialism and capitalism. Three-fourths of the 5,200,000 people in Bulgaria are peasants settled in over 5000 villages and on the borders of 90 towns. Most of them own the land which they cultivate, nor in Bulgaria arable land can be owned by those who work it. There are 3,960,000 fields or plots in the country, belonging to 943,000 families. As the whole arable area is only 20,000,000 acres, this means that each holding is small.

Indeed, no ordinary village family can own more than 75 acres. In case such a family is able to work its land in a modern way, it may own up to 375 acres. Less than 2 per cent of the families in Bulgaria have as much as 250 acres each. Less than 1 per cent of all the arable land is in holdings of 200 acres each.

BRITISH CO-OPERATIVES MAKE STEADY GAINS

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—The directors of the Co-operative Wholesale Society in their report for the 13 weeks recently ended, state that the total sales were £18,890,906. This was an increase of £677,967, or 3 5-8 per cent on the corresponding period of last year. The total supplies from the various productive works for the 13 weeks were £6,825,072, an increase of £44,492, or 5-8 per cent.

The deposits and withdrawals in the banking department for the 13 weeks amounted to £172,083,440, compared with £154,893,637 in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of £17,189,803, or 11 per cent. The Co-operative Wholesale Society Bank is now operating 22,175 current accounts and 27,199 deposit accounts.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST IBN SAUD DENIED

CAIRO, Aug. 11—St. John Bridger Philby, noted British Orientalist who is now engaged in business in Jiddah and who is traversing Egypt enroute to England, contradicts the rumors of the discovery of a conspiracy against Ibn Saud. Mr. Philby speaks highly of Ibn Saud, declaring him the most progressive ruler in Arabia, who seeks to raise his people to a higher level, although he has no intention of introducing western civilization.

NEW PROCESSES IMPROVE FUEL

Clean Fuel, With Valuable By-Products, Assured by Long Tests

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The coal stoppage of 1926, according to the report of the Fuel Research Board, may, in the long run, prove of advantage to research work, owing to the increased interest taken in it by the mining industry and a greater realization of its importance.

The question of low temperature carbonization and the obtaining of oil from coal takes up a considerable portion of the report. The board holds that any process has to go through four stages in its growth. First, in the laboratory; second, with an intermediate scale unit capable of dealing with, say, some hundredweights daily; third, making use of information obtained in stage two, a plant capable of dealing with quantities between five and one hundred tons daily must be tried out; and lastly, a commercial battery, consisting of several of the units successfully used in stage three, must be erected and the economic possibilities of the system examined in actual practice.

Many Tentative Methods

There are probably about 200 methods of low temperature carbonization which have been suggested and more or less proved to the satisfaction of their sponsors as far as stage 1. A few are being developed on sound lines, most of which have reached the end of stage 2; five or six are approaching the end of stage 3; two or three are in stage 4, but no system has yet reached the end of stage 4, where audited figures can be produced to show that actual profits have been made under normal working conditions.

The report stresses the need for realizing the magnitude of the task of developing fuel treatment to the point where smoke production from domestic chimneys is entirely eliminated. This will entail the starting of a new industry comparable in size with the existing carbonization industries. The carbonization of 40,000,000 tons of coal would result in the production of some 30,000,000 gallons of tar and 1,200,000,000 therms of gas of high calorific value, together with some 60,000,000 gallons of crude products. If the whole of the coal (140,000,000 tons) at present burned in Great Britain in the raw state were to be carbonized, the figures above quoted would have to be multiplied by 3½.

Company to Operate Plant

The Government decided to ask Sir David Milne Watson, the president of the National Gas Council and Governor of the Gas Light & Coke Company for his assistance. After examining the various processes, Sir David considered that the system developed at the Fuel Research Station was the most promising in conjunction with a gas works.

A company has therefore been formed, guaranteed under the Trade Facilities Act, to put up and operate a plant for three years. If the plant is successful, the Gas Light and Coke Company will have the option to buy it. The details are now being worked out and the plant will, it is hoped, be put into operation during next winter.

BOMBAY INSTALLS JUVENILE COURT

Probation Work to Be Carried On Along Humane and Progressive Lines

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The Government of Bombay has instituted a Juvenile Court for the city of Bombay for the conduct of all proceedings under the Children's Act. There will be two magistrates, one a man and the other a woman.

The public generally will not have access to the court room but the court may, at its discretion, permit any person to be present during the proceedings of a case. No report of any such proceedings will be published, as a rule, but if the court should make any exception, no mention will be made of the name of the child or young person involved.

The chief magisttrate will appoint supervisors or probation officers for work in the court. Their duty will be to keep in touch with all children and youthful offenders placed under their supervision, and to submit such reports as may be ordered by the Juvenile Court. They may visit the homes, schools, and working places of such offenders and gather such information as they can concerning their progress, eduction and conduct.

Proceedings of the court will be conducted in the simplest possible manner, care being taken that when a child or young person is accused of an offence, he or she, as the case may be, shall understand the nature of the proceedings.

WRITERS' REST HOUSE

JERUSALEM (Special Correspondence)—A rest house for Jewish teachers and writers will be established on an estate at Gederah, one of the Jewish villages in Judea, bequeathed to the Jewish National Fund by a farmer, David Levinson. The profits of the estate are estimated to be worth $25,000. The transfer of the farm to the Jewish National Fund has been recorded at the Land Registry.

AUSTRALIA'S FARM SCHOOLS PROVE SUCCESS

Western State Is Urged to Repeat the Fairbridge Farm Experiment

PERTH, W. Aust. (Special Correspondence)—Western Australia is making a determined bid for new settlers under the scheme propounded by the British Government which is lending Australia large sums of money to encourage the absorption of migrants from England. There are enormous areas of land available in the western portion of the continent, and, by an extension of the group settlement scheme considerable agricultural expansion is possible. Good progress is being made in the northwest province, where tropical industries are being established. Foreign capital is being attracted there in the exploitation of fields of revenue previously unknown to Australian people.

The former Agent-General for Western Australia in London, Sir Hal Colebatch, has returned convinced that something must be done to remove the menace of the State's empty spaces, and to speed up immigration. He says the war has had the result of causing a disinclination on the part of many people to return to offices, shops and factories and they desired to seek the open life of the Dominions. Sir Hal mentioned that he had found a disinclination in England to encourage the migration of young men with education and a small amount of capital.

Commercializing the Shark

It was possible, he said, for Western Australia to do a great deal in child immigration. The people of England had given amazing support to the Fairbridge Farm School and there was no reason why similar instituions should not be established. Australia suffered considerably from the drift of population to the cities, and the only way to check it was to cease making city life so much more attractive than that in the country.

A new project for commercializing the shark is in the hands of a company which is confident of introducing an extensive and profitable enterprise. The necessary equipment for starting the shark fishing industry will arrive shortly. The migrations of the sharks are being ascertained, and it is estimated that the numbers passing in the neighborhood of Carnarvon, where the works will be erected, are more than 2,000,000 a day. The products will be leather, odorless oils, dyes, gelatines and glues.

Important steps in the application of modern town-planning theories are taking place in Perth, the capital of the State. Perth is following largely the procedure adopted in Melbourne, where, some years ago, a metropolitan development commission was appointed to design a plan. The Perth City Council has approached the Government and every municipal organization in the metropolitan area with a view to framing co-ordinated development plans. The Government has promised legislation on the subject.

The City Council has made additions to the open spaces available to the people. Before the war only 1 per cent of the city's ground had been open for recreation, but this percentage has now been increased to 10. The fee simple of a large lake has been acquired by the civic authorities, and this will be encircled by a drive. Endowment lands near to City Beach have been extended by purchase and an expenditure of £100,000 is proposed on the creation of two towns upon them.

Progress in Samoa

A remarkable story of the progress of Samoa was told by the Rev. V. A. Barradale, one of the foreign secretaries of the London Missionary Society, while he was passing through Perth on his return to England. Mr. Barradale was a missionary in Samoa 25 years, and he had just completed a 10 months' tour of the South Seas. Samoa, he found, had gone ahead by leaps and bounds. Today it has telephones, wireless, electric light and water systems, and other modern facilities. The missions there are not only self-supporting, but are building their own churches, and paying their own missionaries and native pastors.

Helped by missionary guidance, the white administrators have put an end to tribal warfare and have prohibited the sale of alcoholic beverages to most of the island peoples, and they are now introducing modern educational systems, usually in co-operation with missionary societies. There is very little overlapping in the Pacific on the part of the missions which, asserts Mr. Barradale, have been the chief civilizing, educational and uplifting factors in the wonderful progress that has been made since the remote period which preceded stable government.

CORONATION IN KYOTO SET FOR NEXT YEAR

Emperor Hirohito to Be Enthroned in Imposing Ceremony in November

TOKYO (Special Correspondence)—The Emperor Hirohito, one hundred and twenty-fifth in the unbroken line of rulers, founded by Jimmu Tenno, first Emperor of Japan, will be crowned on Nov. 6 or 7, 1928, in the Shishinden Hall, Kyoto, according to a decision made public recently by the Imperial Coronation Commission.

Frugality will be the keynote of the ceremonies, in accordance with the wish of the Emperor, and the traditional customs, many of them extending back into the twilight of history, will be followed.

About 2000 high-ranking officials of the Government, the Army and the Navy and peers of the realm will attend the coronation ceremony, while more than 3500 persons, including foreign representatives, will be invited to the imperial banquets given in celebration of the occasion. Those who will be permitted to attend the actual coronation ceremonies have been designated as follows: Government officials and army and navy officers of the first and grand orders of court rank, prefectural governors, members of the Imperial Diet, presidents of the prefectural assemblies, designated representatives of those Government officials holding the Chokumin and Sonin court ranks, representatives of the Japanese and Korean peerages and representatives of the various sects of Buddhism and Shintoism.

The first imperial banquet is scheduled for Nov. 10, 1928, and will be attended by 1143 persons in the imperial villa at Kyoto. The second banquet, on the following night, will be attended by 2370 persons.

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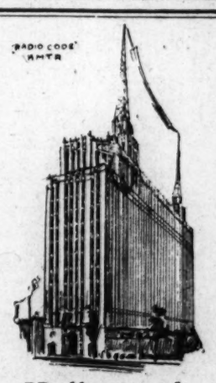

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BOSTON REALTOR SAYS CITIES NOW IN COMPETITION

Real as in Business, Henry Whitmore Tells National Convention in Seattle

Competition between cities is as real as competition between individuals in the business world, and in this competition the amount of taxes that the city levies and the manner in which the levy is made may be a deciding factor in holding or in discouraging industries, according to Henry Whitmore of Boston, former president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, now a member of its advisory council, addressing the National Association of Real Estate Boards in convention in Seattle, Wash.

"Taxation of down-town real estate may actually reach such a point that it wipes out the owner's equity," Mr. Whitmore said. "On the other hand, there is no simple road to tax adjustment, and unwise attempts to find new sources for local taxation may defeat their purpose by driving the newly taxed resources out from the locality."

"Investment capital is very fluid and its flow may be directed from one locality to another by seemingly small tax burdens. Equity may seem to justify relieving real estate by imposing taxes on personal property or income, but it is not a question as to what is fair, but what is expedient. Money, stocks, bonds, human endeavor may change their locus; real estate cannot. Collect what you can without hampering your wealth-producing business, and certainly stop short of the point where you drive it away.

Hope to Hold Advantages

"The American people are not willing to give up the advantages to which they have become accustomed through the liberal expenditures of their municipalities. There is a never-ceasing propaganda in cities for enlarged city expenditures, conducted by militant minorities, each convinced that its pet enterprise, whether it be for the schools, for recreation, care of the unfortunate, or civic adornment, is not only desirable but necessary," Mr. Whitmore pointed out.

"These groups take no heed of each other's demands, or of the question of balancing outgo and income. Yet it remains true that the community eventually cannot indefinitely spend more than it makes without impairing its capital, any more than can an individual."

"The great extent to which new building has been going on in the past few years has enormously increased assessed values in cities. Any lessening in the volume of new building, by lessening the increase in assessment rolls, will have to be taken into account by cities in considering whether they can keep up their present scale of municipal living.

"The aggregate net revenue from taxes of the 247 cities of the United States having over 30,000 population in 1925, amounted to the great sum of $2,455,007,641.

Shows Large Debt Increase

"Of this amount more than one-half was raised in the comparatively few cities having a population of 500,000 and over. Furthermore these same 247 cities had at the end of 1925 a net debt of $4,659,629,234, amounting to $114.33 per capita and showing a net debt increase during 1925 of over $427,000,000. As the population of the cities was between 40,000,000 and 41,000,000, the increase in the net debt for every man, woman and child, rich and poor, was about $10.50. Supporting this debt and the taxes raised, there was a total valuation of about $63,500,000,000, of which real estate furnished about $51,500,000,000. The average per capita levy was $41.48.

"It is noteworthy that in the group of cities having over 500,000 population, the per capita cost was about 38 per cent more than in the group between 30,000 and 50,000.

"The expenditure for schools is increasing more rapidly than any other type of municipal expenditure.

"In the 146 cities whose total tax expenditures amounted to nearly $2,500,000,000, the per capita cost of schools, census figures show, increased from $5.58 in 1915 to $14.10 in 1925. The item of protection for persons and property called for a huge sum, being over $278,000,000, an increase of about $132,000,000 in the six years. Health and sanitation costs nearly doubled; expenditures for highways increased about 80 per cent; for charities, hospitals and corrections about 60 per cent. Expenditures for schools were not only the heaviest burden, totaling over $502,000,000, but increased the most, rising from $216,700,000.

"The more promising possibility for holding down the local tax burden on the property owner is constant vigilance to see that the city gets a dollar's worth for every dollar spent."

How Lynn Surprised State

The manner in which Lynn surprised the State last year by a drop of $50 a thousand in its tax rate, while Boston, for instance, jumped its rate over $5 a thousand in a single year, was cited as an illustration of getting the municipal dollar's worth.

This is the way it was done, according to a study made on behalf of the Boston Real Estate Exchange by an expert on municipal government:

It was shown that the result was accomplished by relatively small savings in many departments. For instance: The city stone crusher was producing at a cost of $2.60 a ton; it was shut down, as stone could be bought in the open market for $1.70 a ton, effecting a saving of nearly $9000. The disposal of refuse and garbage was speeded up, an additional load per day secured and $24,000 saved. The appropriation for city aid for the poor was cut $29,500 by requiring a refiling of applications, this making possible the weeding out of those no longer entitled to help. A considerable saving was made by consolidations of purchases, coal, for example, being obtained thus at $4 a ton less. Gasoline for city automobiles was purchased in bulk, instead of each car buying at retail, and the cost was 2½ cents a gallon. Unnecessary employees were separated from the pay roll, an exceedingly difficult thing to do.

Mr. Whitmore urged real estate boards in cities everywhere to make definite recommendations after careful study as to the amount of appropriations which the city may advantageously make for special purposes, showing where economies may be made without impairing service, and pointing out what expenditures are not yielding sufficient benefit to justify their continuance.

MERGER URGED AS B. & M. AID

Boston Lawyer Says Consolidation Would Increase Dividends

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 11 (Special)—Either the New York Central or the Canadian Pacific Railroad could take over the Boston & Maine on such terms as to give Boston & Maine stockholders dividends of 6 per cent on their investments, the Public Service Commission was told by Attorney Edgar J. Rich of Boston. Mr. Rich, formerly general solicitor of the Boston & Maine, now is counsel for citizens of Portsmouth and other protestants against the plan for abandonment of the Portsmouth-Kittery Bridge and his statement was made in the course of the railroad inquiry.

Mr. Rich urged the commission to investigate the subject of railroad consolidations and use its influence in favor of merging the Boston & Maine with the New York Central or the Canadian Pacific, rather than with the New York, New Haven and Hartford, which he described as "another weak road."

Mr. Loring's Views

Homer Loring, chairman of the Boston & Maine reorganization committee, was quoted by Mr. Rich as favoring a union with the New Haven system. It is the opinion of Mr. Rich, however, that this is not in accord with the sentiments of a majority of Boston & Maine stockholders, and he hoped Mr. Loring eventually would change his views.

The federal transportation act was analyzed by Mr. Rich, who said it is not in all respects satisfactory. He predicted that perhaps the most important business of Congress at the next session will be the enactment of a new railroad consolidation law that will more nearly meet the needs of the present situation. He outlined the benefits that would come to the Boston & Maine and the people it serves through consolidation with a strong ally. In this way, the Boston & Maine, he said, would be enabled to abandon its present policy of "sniping." There would not longer be need for constant "save a dollar" changes, he explained.

GALA DAYS PLANNED AT MANCHESTER, VT.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 11 (Special)—The presentation of Maj. Donal Guthrie's play, "The Pin Peddler," a costume ball, and exhibition of historical antiques and an art exhibit, will comprise the sesquicentennial celebration to be held here Aug. 18, 19 and 20, with the towns of Manchester, Arlington and Dorset cooperating.

"The Pin Peddler" was especially written for the sesquicentennial. It will be presented twice in Manchester and later will be given in Bennington, Arlington and possibly Rutland and Wallingford. The plot centers in Manchester in Revolutionary days and is based on the story of a Tory spy who posed as a pin peddler.

The costume ball will be held Aug. 20. Costumes from the time of 1777 to 1877 will be shown. An exhibition of antiques relating to the Colonial days of Manchester will also be a feature.

Nearly 100 paintings will be exhibited at the art show, which will open in the Equinox Pavilion on the 18th and continue to the 29th. Among the exhibitors who will be represented are M. L. Beckwith, Horace Brown, J. H. Connoway, Edwin B. Child, Cordelia de Schweinitz, Wallace W. Fahnestocke, Gertrude H. Grant, Laura S. Hollister, John Lillie, Mary S. Powers, G. Lillian Reitzenstein, H. Ernest Schnakenberg, Della Shull and Jesse Whitsit. Nearly all the artists to be represented are summer residents of Manchester and Dorset. John Lillie, Wallace Fahnestock and Horace Brown are year-round residents of Vermont, Mr. Lillie and Mr. Fahnestock making their homes in Dorset and Mr. Brown in Springfield.

REALTORS ADVISED TO GIVE VALUE, NOT SHAM SERVICE

(Continued from Page 1)

Estate Boards and past president of the California Real Estate Association, founder of Culver City, Calif., said that modern economic conditions are calling for the pinch hitter in business.

"The business battle of the future," he said, "will be competition between commodities rather than competition within each calling or between individuals. The present is the psychological time for businesses to organize not only to improve business methods but to knit their forces for this new competition. There is need for such a business as that of real estate to start the preparation of a definite thorough and constructive program that will enable it and permit it to go out into the field and put its commodity in competition successfully with other commodities."

Henry Whitmore of Boston, former president of the Real Estate Exchange of that city said that the matter of taxation may settle the competition between cities that is as keen now, he pointed out, as competition in business. Admitting the danger of overtaxation he was equally candid to say that, "there is no simple road to tax adjustment, and unwise attempts to find new sources for local taxation may defeat their purpose by driving the newly-taxed resources out from the locality."

Class of Executives Who Seek to "Get Along"

STUDENTS OF INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Many Members of This Class in the Massachusetts University Extension Course at Amherst Agricultural College Are Actively Engaged in Business and Took the Opportunity Offered by the Summer Courses to Perfect Themselves for Advancement.

FISHERIES UNIT HAS BUSY DAY

Hold Ninth Meeting at Statler—Sail Down Bay—Visit Pier

Today's program of the United States Fisheries Convention, holding its ninth annual meeting at the Hotel Statler, opened with a business session at 10:30 a. m. At the afternoon session, following the address of welcome, reports of the president, secretary and executive treasurer of the association were heard. Other reports read were: Middle Atlantic Fisheries Association, William Fellowes Morgan, president; Southern Fisheries Association, George H. Dieter, president; Virginia Sea Food Association, A. Lewis, president; Oyster Growers and Dealers Association of North America, W. H. Killian, president; Connecticut Commercial Fishermens' Association, James P. Clark, president; Philadelphia Wholesale Fish Dealers' Protective Association, John Schacht, president. The state chairman reports and committee reports were also read.

At 1:45 the delegates left the Hotel Statler in buses for a trip to Boston Fish Pier, later embarking on a steamer of the Nantasket Boat Line for a sail during which they will visit the principal points of interest in Boston Harbor and vicinity. Through the courtesy of the city fire boat drill will be given. After a box-lunch and band concert aboard the steamer the delegates will land at Shore Gardens, Nantasket Beach for an afternoon of sports and a genuine old-fashioned New England fish dinner, followed by dancing and vaudeville entertainment.

The convention opened yesterday at 10 a. m. The day was given over to registration and reception of visiting members, and sessions of the executive committees.

The first assemblage of delegates and members of the United States Fisheries Association was held last night in the Georgian room of the Hotel Statler, where more than 1000 persons were guests of the Boston Fish Dealers at a buffet supper and moving picture entertainment.

David H. Choate was chairman of the committee in charge and George Willey was toastmaster. John J. Heffernan, president of the City Council, acting for Mayor Nichols, welcomed the delegates to Boston.

DRACUT WINS FARM SPORTS

WALTHAM, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special)—The seventh annual picnic of the Middlesex County Extension Service, attended by more than 1000 persons yesterday, provided an opportunity for the farmers to consider dairy problems, for the farm boys to listen to the report of their delegate to the national convention of the 4-H Club in Washington, and for Dracut, Mass., to build up the highest score of any of the 47 competing towns of the county in the sports events.

Andrew L. Felker, Commissioner of Agriculture in New Hampshire, who was the chief speaker at the business session, spoke on the testing of cows and their replacement. Frank B. Cummings, head of the Massachusetts Department of Animal Industry, discussed the same subject.

The 4-H Club, a national organization of farm boys, listened to Costas Caragianis' report of his experiences on his recent trip to Washington as the Massachusetts representative to the national 4-H convention. Middlesex County is said to have the largest membership in the national organization in the United States. Mr. Caragianis is a prominent member in the local club and was the recipient of the Massachusetts gold medal in 1926 for being the best boy agriculturist.

The afternoon sports events were scored according to towns, and Dracut won. Others were: Stoneham, second; Bedford, third; Marlboro, fourth. Dracut won the eastern division banner, Concord the northern, and Marlboro the southern. The tug-of-war title, held for many years by Carlisle, went to Wayland.

Literature, Music Are Popular in University Extension Work

Total Class Enrollment 28,987, Exceeding Last Year by 2000—More Than Two-Thirds Finished Course and Recived Certificates

During the season just closed, the Massachusetts Division of University Extension has conducted 463 classes in 60 communities with a total enrollment of 28,987, almost 2000 more than in the year preceding.

About 5000 more receievd instruction through correspondence courses. More than two-thirds of this number completed their courses successfully and have been awarded certificates to that effect from the Massachusetts Department of Education of which the division is a part.

Boston comes first in number of classes—142, with 14,944 students enrolled. Springfield where a branch office is maintained, stands second with 58 classes and 1874 students. In Worcester 2064 students enrolled in 42 classes. Cambridge comes next with an offering of 32 classes and 2154 students. Lowell maintained 23 classes in which 1087 students enrolled.

How Other Cities Run

Lynn had 15 classes and 614 students; Fall River, 9 classes and 670 students; Holyoke, 9 classes and 259 student; New Bedford, 8 classes and 748 students; Fitchburg 7 classes and 320 students; Brockton 7 classes and 267 students; Salem, 5 classes and 261 students; Chelsea 4 classes and 197 students; Watertown, 4 classes and 89 students.

Classes were held in other communities, also. The majority of towns had at least one class last year.

The Industrial Institute which has just completed its second session at Amherst Agricultural College, represents an extension of the work that has proved most interesting. It was offered for the first time last year in order to give industrial men opportunity to hear experts in their various industrial fields, and talk over latest developments, thus equipping themselves to work with greater understanding and vision. Most of those enrolling became resident students. It proved a most attractive arrangement to the factory managers, superintendents and foremen, many of whom have sons at college but who never had been long in a college atmosphere themselves. Other members of the class were sons of men prominent in industry who were endeavoring by special study to rise to positions of responsibility.

Literature, Popular Subject

Of the 200 subjects offered, literature was the most popular, with an enrollment of 3784 in 39 classes. Bridgewater maintained a course of college grade in this subject for a period of 16 weeks with 95 students enrolled.

Fifty-six teacher training courses were given with an enrollment of 3400 teachers. Teachers in most communities are required to complete at least one course for professional improvement each year. Many teachers have turned to university extension courses to fulfill their requirements. In most cases the request for the courses comes directly from the local superintendent of schools or the president of the teachers' association.

Housewives also turned to university extension for help in their special field. Nine large classes in interior decoration were conducted last year with an enrollment of 977 students. In Boston alone 500 students were enrolled. Lectures were given in color harmonies, placement of furniture, treatment of walls and floors, design and its relation to the home, and so on, with the object of securing better taste in the homes at moderate cost.

A course in good taste in dress was offered for the first time last year in co-operation with local chambers of commerce. Opportunity was given local shops for special exhibitions of dresses and coats. In smaller communities each store arranged a style show for one of the meetings of the class, displaying those gowns which illustrated the lecture of the day. In the eight classes 395 students were enrolled.

Music Off, But Popular

The course in music appreciation enrolled 1209 students in 21 classes, a somewhat lower figure than the previous year, probably because such courses previously have been given in most of the large centers of the State. It seems to be one of the standard subjects, however, as requests for such courses next year are already being received.

Courses in business subjects are in steady demand. These include shorthand, business English and correct use of English, real estate practice, and numerous other subjects, any subject that a required number of applicants may request. Over 2000 students enrolled in conversational French classes last year.

One of the most interesting phases of university extension work is the program of courses offered over the radio. The students listen in to a weekly lecture, receive their typewritten directions from the division, and send in their lesson reports to the State House for correction. Certificates are awarded to those who complete a course successfully. During the last year 710 students were enrolled in courses on appreciation of symphonies, essentials of drama, real estate law and recent books. The largest enrollment was in real estate law which numbered 590 students.

For the last five years summer courses have been given in July, primarily for teachers to give them opportunity to complete some of their professional improvement work in the summer. Each course is equivalent to one point of college credit. This summer saw 577 teachers enrolled.

Ye Olden Village Revives the Past

Scenes and Environment of Great-Granddad's Day Take Shape in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special)—Plans for the old-fashioned New England village to be developed on the grounds of the home department of the Eastern States Exposition are gradually taking definite shape and an artist's sketch gives a general idea of the picture that is to be produced.

There will be a church, schoolhouse, inn, general store, possibly a blacksmith shop, and three or four dwelling houses characteristic of olden times. Each of the New England states is to be represented in the collection, and it is understood that every building will be more than a century old.

In addition to the old Gilbert house, a square dwelling recently moved here from West Brookfield, and a second house of Colonial type purchased in East Hempstead, N. H., a third house, a 1½-story structure with ell, has been selected on Cape Cod. These and probably another of the residence class will be moved here as soon as the arrangements permit. All the buildings will be utilized for exhibition purposes of one sort and another.

LEGION MEETS IN FITCHBURG

Veterans' State Convention Combines Recreation and Business Sessions

FITCHBURG, Mass, Aug. 11 (Special)—Representatives of American Legion posts throughout Massachusetts assembled this morning at 10 o'clock in the City Hall to open the ninth annual state convention of the Legion. The business of the three-day session includes the election of officers, and to this end county caucuses have been held to determine the qualifications of the candidates.

At the business session this morning, Joseph A. Lowe, Mayor of Fitchburg, delivered an address of welcome, and C. Willis Bennett spoke for the local Chamber of Commerce. William McGinnis, state commander, presided.

The delegates dined this afternoon at Whalom Park and amused themselves with water sports at the park and a golf tournament at the Oak Hill Country Club. The annual convention ball is tonight.

The chief business tomorrow will be the nomination of officers, and their election will come Saturday. Tomorrow night the "Forty and Eight" are scheduled to give their parade and "wreck," and Saturday afternoon city, state and national officials are to review the annual convention military parade.

A proposal to add an amendment to the constitution of the state department of the American Legion which would deny recognition to like organizations that make color, race, or creed distinctions in membership is under consideration.

Col. Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, is expected to come from Washington by airplane tomorrow to address the convention.

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller sent his regrets at not being able to go to the convention, but presented a stand of colors which included the national emblem and the department banner, "both of which," he says in his letter, "I understand will be taken to France to the national convention of the American Legion this fall, when the veterans of Massachusetts meet their wartime comrades in Paris and renew the friendships and associations of those trying and historic days."

SCOUTS TO MEET PACIFIC FLIER

Cambridge Boys to Draw Lieut. Hegenberger's Car Through Streets

Some 70 Cambridge Boy Scouts left the Scout vacation camp at Charlton City, 15 miles beyond Worcester this morning by motor truck in order that they might join several hundred other Cambridge Boy Scouts in meeting Lieut. Albert H. Hegenberger at Porter Square, North Cambridge just before 4 o'clock this afternoon and escort him to the reviewing stand on Cambridge Common where he will review them, receive an Eagle Scout badge and tell them something of his flight from California to Honolulu.

Lieutenant Hegenberger and his party, which includes Mrs. Hegenberger and the two Hegenberger children, will be met at Alewife Brook Parkway and Massachusetts Avenue and conducted to Porter Square. It was the desire of the Boy Scouts that the motor of Lieutenant Hegenberger's automobile should then be shut off and that they should be allowed to attach ropes to the front axle and draw him the remaining distance between Porter Square and the Cambridge Common.

Scouts to Form Lane

When the party leaves its automobiles at the fringe of the Common on the Massachusetts Avenue side all Cambridge Boy Scouts present will be drawn up in formation with their colors and the national colors unfurled to make a lane through which Lieut. Hegenberger will be taken to the reviewing stand.

Here the guests will be greeted in the name of the city by Mayor Edward W. Quin, Frederick W. Dallinger, a representative of Harvard University delegated by its president, A. Lawrence Lowell and others. The band from William Filene's Sons store volunteered its services in providing music for the occasion.

The Eagle Scout badge will be bestowed on Lieut. Hegenberger by Eagle Scout Green, and Mayor Quinn who will present the Pacific flier with a piece of the Washington Elm, will make a formal address of welcome, expressing to Lieut. Hegenberger his satisfaction and the satisfaction of the city in an apportunity to greet, and to hold in some permanent association by reason of his new kinship with the Cambridge Boy Scouts, a flier who already belongs in some degree to Cambridge through his studentship at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In honor of the presence in the city of the distinguished flier and members of his family Cambridge merchants today decorated their shops. Flags were posted along Massachusetts Avenue for a considerable distance.

EASTERN STAR PLANS FOR 1928

Tentative Program for Triennial Assembly in Denver Is Announced

The tentative program for the nineteenth triennial assembly of the General Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, which is to be held at Denver, Colo., July 22-28, next year, has just been announced by Minnie E. Keyes, Right Worthy Grand Secretary, as directed by Emma P. Chadwick, Acting Most Worthy Grand Matron, from international headquarters of the Order in Masonic Temple, Washington, D. C.

On Sunday, July 22, special church services are to be held, followed by a visit by the delegates to the Museum of Natural History in City Park. In the evening a sacred concert is to be given in the City Auditorium.

Monday morning will be given over to the formal registration by delegates and a ride about the city of Denver. In the afternoon the Grand Chapter of Wyoming will give an entertainment, and in the evening, in the Denver Auditorium, a reception and ball will be held.

Business Session

The nineteenth triennial assembly of the General Grand Chapter will be formally called in session on Tuesday morning followed by the transaction of business.

On Wednesday the assembly will continue in session for the dispatch of business and in the evening a banquet in honor of the officers of the General Grand Chapter will be given.

The installation of the newly elected officers is scheduled as the most important activity of the assembly for Thursday, as well as the dispatch of the business which may remain for the General Grand Chapter to transact.

Friday will be devoted to trips by the delegates and their friends to the various city parks of Denver, an excursion to Lookout Mountain and other places of interest and in the evening an entertainment is to be given for the visitors.

Trips to Manitou, Pikes Peak, Colorado Springs and other localities within easy reach of Denver are planned for Saturday, the concluding day of the triennial gathering.

NEW TRADE APPOINTEE TO LONDON SAILS AUG. 16

Dr. Frederic E. Lee, recently appointed United States Trade Commissioner to London, succeeding Charles E. Lyon, will sail Aug. 16 from New York on the George Washington.

He has been in Boston for the last two days interviewing business interests and conferring with those who can probably be assisted by his new work. Mr. Lee is a former Economist Consul for the United States Department of State, stationed at Peking, China, and later was dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Maryland University.

PUBLISHERS MAKE CHANGES

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special)—Glenn C. Sevey, editor of the New England Homestead, has been elected president of the Phelps Publishing Company, publishers of the Homestead and several other periodicals. Mr. Sevey will continue as editor. James A. Falconer of Longmeadow, treasurer of the company, also becomes its business manager and Miss Helen Sampson of Chicopee Falls, for many years secretary to Herbert Myrick, becomes secretary and clerk of the corporation.

Attractions in Country Living to Be Told by Englishwoman

Mrs. May Elliot Hobbs Will Arrive Soon for Lecture Tour Among New England Clubs and Middle Western Colleges

Landing in Montreal on Sept. 24 from England and proceeding to Boston on Oct. 1 after a stay in the Berkshires, Mrs. May Elliot Hobbs, already known in the United States as a lecturer and authority on rural living, will be the guest of Radcliffe College. After the week at Radcliffe she will be the guest at Chestnut Hill of Mrs. Roland Hopkins, former president of the Foreign Policy Association of Boston, and will make a lecture tour of New England and the middle West.

Mrs. Charlotte Barrell Ware, secretary of the American Committee on the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, whose headquarters are in the State House here, will be in charge of the lecture tour.

The clubs and societies at which Mrs. Hobbs will speak include the Twentieth Century Club and the Farm and Garden Association, Boston; the Women's Club, Concord, Mass.; the Progressive Club, Peterborough, N. H.; Marot Junior College, Conn., and the Agricultural College at East Lansing, Mich.

As a musician and rural social worker, Mrs. Hobbs has long been a conspicuous figure in Great Britain. Her aim might be summed up in the endeavor to lend added interest to country living. As the daughter of a widely known Scottish agriculturist, she was brought up on the songs and dances of her native Scottish border, the scene of romantic legends and poetical traditions first set down by Sir Walter Scott. For years she has been active as a teacher, organizer and lecturer for the English Folk Dance Society.

During the war, Mrs. Hobbs was the administrator to the British Ministry of Agriculture and assisted in organizing women's institutes of which there are now 4000 in Great Britain and whose usefulness for the development of community life, rural arts and handicrafts has been recognized as important.

In 1919 Mrs. Hobbs made a tour of the United States delivering lectures at clubs and well-known institutions. Her lectures include such subjects as, "English Folk Song and Ballad," with vocal illustrations, "Scottish Folk Song and Ballad," "An English Farming Family," "The Cottage Gardens of England," "Women's Institutes," describing the forward movement in English country living and "Life in a Village in Anglo-Saxon Times."

From Boston Mrs. Hobbs will proceed to New York on Oct. 19 and remain there until the early part of November when she will go to Buffalo, Washington, Chicago and other points in the west where she has been asked to speak during farmers' weeks. The Universities of Missouri and Ohio will be included in the schedule.

She will return to England the first week in January, 1928.

Reminiscent of the Village Green of Our Fathers

SKETCH OF RESTORED NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT

The Residences, Country Store, Schoolhouse and Church—All Are to Appear at the Eastern States Exposition, in Springfield, as They Did in Early Colonial Days.

MR. CURTIS GIVES $10,000 TO MAINE PUBLICITY FUND

Philadelphia Publisher Swells Contributions to Native State

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11 (Special)—Cyrus H. K. Curtis of Philadelphia has again contributed to the welfare of his native State by presenting $10,000 to the Maine joint budget fund of the State Chamber of Commerce, the Maine Publicity Bureau and the New England Council.

L. C. Minor, field representative in the joint budget campaign, was making a tour of the coast towns from Rockland to Bar Harbor, and, accepting an invitation to call at the summer home of Mr. Curtis at Camden, was given a check for the amount.

Last summer, when Mr. Curtis contributed $1000 to the Maine Publicity Bureau, he expressed the opinion that the various organizations engaged in state-wide work in Maine's behalf should be welded into a common working instrument, thereby increasing their helpfulness to themselves and their efficient service to the State.

This suggestion of Mr. Curtis had its effect. The joint budget plan was devised and a goal of $80,000 set for the year, Charles G. Allen, president of the Portland National Bank, was chosen treasurer of the fund and the work of solicitation through county and local committees was begun.

Cumberland, Knox, and Lincoln Counties early exceeded their quotas. Androscoggin and Kennebec have nearly reached theirs. In most of the other counties the canvass is still in progress, having been delayed to meet local conditions, and if they meet the expectation of their county committeees, the campaign will, with this help from Mr. Curtis, reach the $80,000 goal and give the three co-operating organizations the funds they need to carry on their respective lines of Maine development and advertising.

NEW DEFINITION OF SCHOLARSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

they teach several fields and occupy, as has been said, not a chair, but a settee. If they investigate at all, they are apt to do so in one direction while teaching in another. This has, indeed, some advantages at the beginning of a man's career; for through it he may lose something of the narrowed specialism which comes from his graduate training.

"Education" Now a Fetish

"The second difficulty is in the field of education. It lies in a combination of circumstances which threaten to lead us all into unceasing difficulties. Partly owing to the reaction against the old classical training in which Cæsar and Zenophon became exercises in grammatical construction rather than books to be read; partly owing to the extension of education to enormous masses of students—or at least pupils; partly owing to the development of new pedagogical ideas and practices, some good, some bad, but all more or less highly technical, we have come to a new situation. 'Education' has become not merely a watchword but a profession; it is not merely a faith but a fetish.

"It has developed high priests and hierophants, teachers of sacred rites and mysteries, guardians of the shrine of the esoteric cult of 'education.' It has concealed what information it possesses of the transmission of knowledge from one mind to another in language of terminology and diagrams; and there is danger that this new hierarchy of initiates and neophytes may succeed in convincing the world that there is, after all, only one true god whose name is 'Method' and that the substance of knowledge of, let us say history, is unimportant in comparison with the process of teaching what they call that 'subject.' This is no doubt a natural and inevitable development, as natural and as inevitable as the adaptation of machinery and power to mass production of any kind, but the best of these educators would be the first to admit its danger of confusing substance with method."

The greatest danger to American civilization which faces the people today, Professor Abbott said, is the lack of incentive to men to embrace a profession whose highest achievements are so obviously discredited among us. It is the weakness at the top of our system. What city superintendent, what principal of a city or even, in many parts of our country, county, district, or even township high school would not scorn the salaries of a professor in even our greatest universities? How many men say year by year that they are entering secondary school work instead of college teaching because there is more money in it?

Comparative Rewards

"What possible reward of scholarly writing, though it be the work of a Mahan or a Haskins, can compare with the return from an elementary reader compiled from the writings of others? What kindly patronage resides in the somewhat apologetic introduction of a great intellectual leader to an average audience in comparison with the proud word of greeting to a popular writer of very moderate fiction or one of our leading 'educators'? And can one expect that youths will miss that lesson; that, apart from the rewards of business and the distinction of professions, even if they go into the humbler pursuits of trying to make the world a little wiser, and perhaps a little better, than it was, they will deliberately ignore the fact that they may have families to support?

"This then is the fundamental defect of American civilization. It is the simple fact that in most lines of purely intellectual endeavor there is no adequate reward. . . . One may be willing for himself to scorn delights and live laborious days; he may be willing to face the gentle—and not always so gentle—contempt of his fellows in what we are pleased to call 'active' life and even endure being called 'professor' with all that it implies. But he will hesitate, he does hesitate, to sacrifice himself, his family, and his future, to a pursuit in which he knows that whatever eminence he attains, and in a sense, the greater the eminence he attains, the worse off he is relatively in his own profession."

MORE HONORS FOR AVIATOR

Luncheon Tomorrow for Lieut. Hegenberger at University Club

Of all the welcoming events arranged by many organizations and groups of Greater Boston in tribute to Lieut. Albert H. Hegenberger, who, with Lieut. Lester J. Maitland, successfully flew from California to Honolulu, the luncheon to be given for Lieut. Hegenberger at noon tomorrow at the University Club will be the first to be predominantly influenced by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of which he is an alumnus. The event is in charge of M. I. T. men, the rooms will be decorated with the scarlet and gray of Technology, the white and gold and blue, and the red, white and blue of State and National emblems, and Frank L. Locke, M. I. T. '86, will preside. Among the guests expected to attend are Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, Maj. Gen. Preston Brown, Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, James Gallivan, Major Ira Longanecker, Capt. Horace N. Heisen and Commander Travers D. Carman of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, American Legion.

The head table will be occupied by a delegation of M. I. T. men headed by President S. W. Stratton. Dean H. E. Lobdell, a classmate of Lieutenant Hegenberger in '17 is to voice the official tribute of M. I. T. and to welcome back to Boston the flier who has forever added to the luster of the institute by his valorous exploits with Lieutenant Maitland and his unremitting service in the cause of aviation.

Other guests at the head table will include Harry J. Carlson, Merton L. Emerson, George L. Gilmore, F. R. Hart, Walter Humphreys, Charles T. Main, Henry A. Morse, Prof. Samuel C. Prescott, Prof. Charles E. Spofford, Henry M. Sweet, Albert H. Tenney and E. S. Webster.

H. P. Forte, assistant to the president of the University Club, said today that the response had been most enthusiastic to the concerted effort made to make the event a reunion of the Tech men who had expressed a strong wish that their fellow alumnus might spend an hour or two in the characteristic atmosphere of the institute where he gained a considerable proportion of the technical knowledge which has enabled him to go forward into the front rank of men engaged now in the immediate evolution of practical aviation.

PAIGE CAR DEALERS OPEN NEW BUILDING

Manufacturers to Visit Salesrooms on Commonwealth Ave.

Three days of celebration marking the opening of the new home of the Paige Company of New England on Commonwealth Avenue in Boston began this morning. Officials of the Paige Company in Detroit are in Boston for the occasion, and tomorrow the dealers and sales managers from the New England states, except Connecticut, will be present. The new home is of steel and concrete and will adequately house all the departments of the company.

Today is being devoted to Paige owners and especially invited guests. Tomorrow the dealers assemble and meet the factory officials, Joseph P. Graham, president; Robert C. Graham, vice-president, and Henry Krohn, general sales manager, who are here from Detroit. At a luncheon at the Hotel Kenmore the officials will tell what the factory policies are to be, and give the details of the 1928 models of the Paige line. Saturday is to be children's day, and is being called "junior Paige owner's day."

The new building permits greater convenience and efficiency for the company was until recently divided among three different buildings. The new home has three stories on Commonwealth Avenue, four on Gardiner Street and has 120 feet of frontage, and 300 feet depth.

A salesroom extends across the entire front of the building and is provided with a mezzanine floor for the executive offices. Twelve cars can be displayed comfortably, and sixteen if necessary. Directly back of the salesroom on the first floor is the used car salesroom, which has a capacity of 35 cars, and further along is a service sales department with space for owners' cars.

The top floor is given over to the repair department and is completely equipped with modern devices, and the second floor is for new cars being prepared for sale.

The salesrooms are done in delicate blue and tan giving an impression of quiet simplicity. The architect was William A. Dykeman.

FLAG IS CLAIMED BY BENNINGTON

Vermonters Say First Emblem in Military Use Flew at Battle

BENNINGTON, Vt., Aug. 11—A recent reversal of position by the War Department has strengthened the conviction of John Spargo, president of the Bennington Battle Monument and Historical Association, that the Bennington flag given to the organization recently by one of the lineal descendants of Nathaniel Fillmore, a lieutenant in the Battle of Bennington, is not only the oldest American flag in existence but that it was the first Stars and Stripes in military use by the colonists during the war for independence.

A year ago the War Department made claim that the first Stars and Stripes was raised at Fort Stanwix, the present site of Rome, N. Y., on Aug. 3, 1777, citing as authority the "Narrative of Col. Marinus Willett." The position taken by the War Department was the signal for an intensive controversy among historians of the Revolutionary period and there has been much discussion over the matter since.

Delaware's Interest

Edward M. Cooch, a lawyer of Wilmington, Del., prepared an elaborate brief on the subjct recently and the document was submitted to the War Department. His interest in the subject was due to the fact that for many years, before the discovery of the Bennington flag, it was believed by many students of history that the first Stars and Stripes was raised at Cooch's Bridge, Del., Sept. 3, 1777.

This reopened the investigation by the War Department and recently Brig.-Gen. Lutz Wahl, acting adjutant general, wrote to Mr. Cooch that the "war college had reached the conclusion that the flag floated at Fort Stanwix was not the Stars and Stripes. This view of the war college is adopted by the War Department."

This announcement by the War Department, in the opinion of Mr. Spargo, removes Fort Stanwix as a contender for the distinction and leaves the Bennington flag without serious challenge as being the first Stars and Stripes raised in the Revolution. Gen. John Stark and his New Hampshire troops arrived in Bennington on Aug. 9, 1777. He was in camp five days on land that will be marked by the State of New Hampshire during the sesquicentennial next week. On the fifth day after his arrival he moved camp to a location some two miles nearer the battlefield. The actual engagement did not occur until the 16th, and the Bennington historian contends that there was ample time for the Bennington women to make the linen flag and there can be no doubt that it was raised at Stark's camp sometime between the 9th and the 14th of the month.

BUTTER PRODUCTION DOUBLES

DES MOINES, Ia. (Special)—The amount of creamery butter manufactured in Iowa has doubled in the last six years, according to the annual report of the dairy and food division of the Iowa Department of Agriculture. During this period the number of dairy cows increased 30 per cent and the number of creameries 13 per cent. Facilities for the rapid transportation of sweet cream have greatly stimulated the dairy industry.

TABLET DEDICATED TO OLD MAN-OF-WAR

Portsmouth Memorializes the Launching of the Raleigh

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 11 (Special)—A bronze tablet commemorating the launching of the Continental Frigate Raleigh was dedicated by the Piscataqua Pioneers, at their twenty-third annual meeting. The tablet was placed on the westerly end of the John Paul Jones House, now owned by the Portsmouth Historical Society.

Miss Helen Tilton, great granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Thompson, of the Raleigh, unveiled the tablet. Rear Admiral Joseph Foster, U.S.N., retired, gave an address on "The Continental Frigate Raleigh," while Dr. James A. Spaulding of Portland, read a paper on "The Career of Jean Joseph Marie Tosca, French Consul at Portsmouth, 1781-1805."

The tablet bears the following inscription: "On Ridges Wharf, Portsmouth, May 21, 1776, six weeks before the Declaration of Independence, there was launched the Continental Frigate Raleigh, the first American man-of-war built on the Piscataqua, keel laid March 21, 1776, act of Congress, Dec. 13, 1775, erected by the Piscataqua Pioneers, 1926."

NEW MAINE APPOINTEES

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 11 (AP)—Governor Brewster has nominated Mabel H. Bedell chairman of the Board of Registration at Auburn; Freeman M. Grant, Portland, as a members of the board of trustees of the Maine Institution for the Blind; Eleanor Campbell, Portland, as a member of the Board of Registration of Nurses, and C. J. Birkenmayer, Portland, of the Board of Accountancy.

High School Pupils Give Plays as Demonstration at Harvard

Chicago Teacher Directs Course in Education to Show Value of Boys' and Girls' Acting Out Plays Which They Study

As part of the work of the demonstration class in dramatization at the Harvard summer school, a group of high school students, under the direction of John Merrill of the Francis W. Parker School of Chicago, presented three classical one-act plays this week in the assembly hall of the Rindge Technical School, Cambridge.

"Aria da Capo," written by Edna St. Vincent Millay, was the principal play. The others were "Two Slatterns and a King," by the same author, and Alice Brown's "Joint Owners in Spain."

To discover how the dramatic tendency arises in the pupil, how it operates, and how it can be developed by the teacher of drama, Mr. Merrill has been teaching a class of high school students under the observation of his class of drama teachers attending the Harvard summer school. The older group watches every detail in the instruction of the younger group, and on the following day the older group meets to discuss the problems and to go through the same process of learning as the younger students.

Stage Settings Original

Believing that students will have a greater incentive to study drama if they can produce it, Mr. Merrill has required every student to take an active part in at least one important play. "A purely academic study of the great dramas," he says, "is only one step in the development of an understanding and appreciation of drama. Plays are intended to be acted and only as we present them to an audience do we really come into coincident thinking with the author. Expression is necessary to the appreciation of any great piece of literature."

The stage setting in "Aria da Capo" is entirely original and most of it was made in the Francis W. Parker School, a laboratory school run for purposes of educational experiments having 450 Chicago students for its subjects. The table cloth and floor cushions were designed by the class in drama at the school. The candle sticks were turned in the manual training department where also the chairs and wooden goblets were made. The most interesting part of the costumes, the Masque of Tragedy worn by Cothurnus or Fate, was made of a mache composition of wet paper shaped by being placed over a model. The model itself was made of clay in the clay modeling room of the school. The curtains of the stage are hung with Canton flannel, and the utmost simplicity was followed in its design.

The Stage Is Set—Let the Play Begin

Setting for Play Produced by High School Pupils at the Rindge Technical High School, Cambridge, in Connection With the Harvard Summer School of Education.

When a Fishing Village Turns to Art

Wide World Photos

A Customary Morning Sight at Provincetown—a Large Art Class Working by the Water Side From One Model.

Provincetown Natives Discover Artists Also Know How to Play

Discriminating Use of Leisure Wins Respect for Summer Visitors—Days of "Bagging a Whale Before Breakfast" Are No More—Art Stirs Local Pride

Provincetown, first landing place of the Pilgrims and renowned for long generations as home harbor of one of the great Atlantic fishing fleets, has also in later years made a considerable contribution to the arts, for men and women who have risen to eminence in letters and painting and the theater, have made it their home during the summer months, some, indeed, lingering through the year so that the Provincetown artist colony, as it is sometimes glibly called, is far more than a phrase.

Perhaps Thoreau was the first of the writers who was to become great to visit Provincetown and to see in its golden dunes, its painted grasses, its lines of old wharves and shacks, and rich fields back of the sea line something of the inspiration he sought to guide his pen.

That was more than 75 years ago. Perhaps Thoreau would not quite say now, as he said then, that one could stand in Provincetown and "put all America behind him" because Provincetown has changed a good deal in the intervening years and various encroachments of modern life have conspired to bring the world nearer to hand and into the foreground.

No Dilettante Matter

The Art Colony—the capitals are accredited by public opinion— is no dilettante matter but a serious congregating of art students of varying ages, varying experience and various schools but evidently one degree of enthusiasm and purpose. Charles Hawthorne, eminent academy member, was one of the first mature artists to establish a school there.

His pupils lived and had their own studios in cottages, remodeled stables, patched-up sheds. And in latter years, since this pioneer move, the only change has been to bring more schools and more remodeled stables and patched-up sheds.

At first the natives of Provincetown were amazed at the sight of the invaders, bristling with paint brushes and palettes and attired in paint-daubed smocks, hurrying forth just after dawn to set up their easels suddenly in gardens borrowed without so much as by-your-leave, or on the waterfront "hanging off the dock," or, indeed, if it happened to suit them, right in the middle of Commercial Street, with the traffic left to the intricate business of moving around about them as safely as it might.

But the Provincetown natives got over their surprises. Part of it was accomplished by pride; for it was something to hear of a portrait of one's garden winning a high prize at a national exhibition in New York or Washington and similar occurrences.

A Whale Before Breakfast

Provincetown is no longer, as some enthusiast said it was in 1690, "a remarkable place whose natives row out and bag a whale before breakfast and think nothing of it." As a town it has had its "ambergris king," and the artists who have come there to study and to work diligently have carried the fame of its pictorial aspects far beyond any lengths a Provincetown native of a half century ago could possibly have envisioned.

If the Provincetowners had any apprehension, in the beginning when the artist colony began to show itself as a unit, that it would be but an invasion of odd people who took themselves too seriously and cared nothing for the simplicities of life, they have been relieved to find that the leisure of the artists could be spent as simply as their own. And it gratifies them, at evening, to see that the buses which carry loads of people from one end of the town in the same manner as the Fifth Avenue buses carry hordes of visitors from Washington Square to Grant's Tomb on long, summer evenings, just for the ride, have their full quota of members of the artist colony.

Provincetowners count it a credit to visitors, or part-time residents or, indeed, to anyone who comes into the town at all, that their notions are not too "hifalutin" to permit them to enjoy so simple a diversion as riding along an old, narrow main street in a bus, where the water gleams metal-green on one side and old-fashioned gardens glow with a hundred colors on the other and the golden dunes line the outskirts along toward the end of the three-mile drive.

Use of Radio in Boston Schools Fills New Place and Is Growing

Use of the radio in Greater Boston schools is slowly growing. Radio equipment, however, is wholly a matter for each individual master or headmaster to decide upon, and must be purchased as an extra, just as phonographs and motion picture apparatus are.

It is believed to have received its greatest development in Boston at the High School of Commerce, of which James E. Downey is head master, where it is a subject of special study by members of the Radio Club, the most popular and perhaps the most active of the 65 extra curricular activities of the school. For years the radio has been used to receive the time signals from Washington. Members of the club are delegated to get the signals and to keep the school clock within three or four seconds of the exact time.

Other schools throughout the city appeal to the High School of Commerce for the time instead of calling up the Western Union or Harvard Observatory. Asked if this did not interfere with school work, "No," said Mr. Downey. "We regard it as an opportunity for service."

Important Events Heard

When anything particularly worth while, such as the inaugural address of President Coolidge, or something else of great importance, takes place in school time, it is given by radio to the school, the classes gathering in the assembly hall to listen in. On one occasion pupils from the Public Latin School, also in the Fenway, joined those of the High School of Commerce.

Under the leadership of Thomas J. Hoey, junior master of mathematics, the club meets in school time and those who complete the work laid out by the club receive school credit. The club makes radio equipment for its members and makes it a point to keep in touch with the latest progress in radio operation. When the World Series of baseball games is on and the boys stay after school to get the returns they are entertained by the Radio Club which tunes in for the event. A blackboard score is kept by innings and also a box score.

The school has also an orthophonic phonograph. This is set going in the hall at 8:15 a. m. each school day and kept running until 8:55 a. m. It is played again at the close of school and also during recess.

Sees Future Use in Schools

The new East Boston High School has a receiving equipment which is used during recess and on other special occasions. Radio sets are made in some schools carrying shop work and some slight use of them is sometimes made in classrooms. As yet, however, very little use of the radio is made in any school.

Mr. Downey sees great educational possibilities for the radio and believes that there should, and will be, great development of its use in schools within the next few years. As yet only a few schools in the entire country are doing much with radio as a regular feature of school work.

The Malden High School of which Thornton Jenkins is principal, has a fine receiving set which has recently been installed and the use of which is now being worked out. For some time it had also a radiocasting equipment local to the school building but that was not retained because of its cost.

HELLENIC LOGIC CALLED FUTILE

Dr. Edward O. Sisson Declares Modern Induction Far Superior

Dr. Edward O. Sisson, former president of the University of Montana, and professor of philosophy at Reed College, Oregon, described the Aristotelian logic as futile in an address at the Phi Delta Kappa initiation banquet at the Colonial Club, Harvard University, this week.

Dr. Sisson discussed the developments of logic in modern times, referring to the theses presented in the earlier part of the initiation ceremony by the 11 candidates. Each candidate had been required to prepare a thesis and to answer questions at the banquet based upon their work. Dr. Sisson showed how ideas about the meaning of education and the aim of study differed. The question, he suggested, appears easy to answer, but is really most difficult.

Different Things

"When we speak of teaching religion in the schools, people mean different things," he said. "The orthodox individual means one thing, and the non-orthodox means an entirely different thing. This illustrates the danger of using terms under the supposition that everyone understands their meaning in the same way.

"Education, I would suggest, is the endeavor of the older or more mature portion of the race to intervene in the development of the younger portion in the interests of both the individual and of society, enhancing the life of both."

The old Aristotelian logic, Dr. Sisson insisted, is barren, because it never discovers any new truth. "It has never proved anything of consequence," he said, "because of its intrinsic limitations. It is inherently futile because by its very nature it must start out with a broader premise of knowledge than its conclusion.

"The modern process of induction has ignored this futile procedure, and we are now in a position to gain additional information by our researches. If it were inevitable that all houses would eventually burn, we would proceed as an insurance company does. We would gather all available information as to the duration of each type of house, and reach a conclusion as to the probability of a particular house burning. The insurance rate would be based upon this induction. The Aristotelian logic would supply us with no such valuable information. It is a barren logic which has come down to us in modern life and still dominates in theological and several other fields. Modern natural science goes out and gathers all available information about all things of life and forms a general principle from them."

Dr. Sisson is teaching in the Harvard summer school.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS ANNOUNCES NEW GIFTS

W. Carlton Rich and Harald B. Raymond have presented six iron firebacks, examples of English and American wrought metal work, to the Museum of Fine Arts. Other of their gifts include two collections of rare tiles, one of Delftware and one of hearth tiles and two examples of Chinese wallpaper.

To the textile department has also been given a number of rare pieces, including an Italian brocade of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, from Miss Mabel Priscilla Cook; a piece of Maltese bobbin lace of the nineteenth century by Mrs. Winnifred E. B. Darley and a printed English cotton of the eighteenth and and nineteenth centuries, from Miss Emily D. Chapman.

AMERICAN FISHERIES ASSOCIATION ELECTS

BURLINGTON, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP)—Dr. Emmeline Moore, investigator of the New York State Conservation Commission, was elected president of the American Fisheries Association yesterday at the field meeting of the association at the state hatchery.

Other officers elected were: Vice-president, C. F. Culler of the United States Bureau of Fisheries; secretary, Carlos Avery, secretary of the American Game and Protective Association; treasurer, T. E. B. Pope of the Public Museum of Milwaukee, Wis. Next year's convention of the association will be held in Seattle, Wash.

SCOTTISH RITE MEETS SEPT. 17

Supreme Council Sessions to Run Through Sept. 22—97 to Get 33d Degree

Final preparations are now being made for the one hundred and fifteenth annual meeting beginning in Boston on Saturday, Sept. 17, of the Supreme Council of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the northern jurisdiction of the United States. At this meeting 97 candidates will receive the thirty-third degree.

Scottish Rite Masons will be present from all parts of the northeastern part of the country. The Hotel Statler will be the headquarters of the officers of the Supreme Council while that body is in session. Leon M. Abbott of Boston is the Sovereign Grand Commander, and Charles H. Stillman, Grand Secretary General.

On Sunday, Sept. 18, members of the Supreme Council, together with their wives, will assemble at the hotel and at 3 p. m. will go to the Arlington Street church where the Rev. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, will preach the sermon.

On Monday, Sept. 19, the trustees of the Supreme Council will meet in the Hotel Statler while at 4 there will be a tea for the visiting women given by the local women's committee in the ballroom on the mezzanine floor.

The Supreme Council will open on Tuesday at 10 a. m. in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler in full ceremonial form. At 1 p. m. luncheon will be served in the Georgian room for members of the council and the candidates who are to receive the 33d degree. At the same time the women of the Masonic party will be suitably entertained elsewhere. At 8 p. m. Tuesday the Supreme Council will confer the 33d degree in the hotel ballroom while a theater party will be given for the women.

On Wednesday morning the Supreme Council will meet for the election of officers for the ensuing term of three years and at 1 p. m. luncheon will be served in the Georgian room. At 8 p. m. an entertainment and concert is to be given. The last meeting of the Supreme Council for the year will be held Thursday at 9:30 p. m. in Corinthian Hall, Masonic Temple.

CREDIT ASSOCIATION MAY CHANGE NAME

Recognition of Women Members Under Consideration

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11 (Special)—A proposal to change the name of the Retail Credit Men's National Association to "The National Retail Credit Association" and thereby recognize the growing influence of women in the retail credit business of the country is one of the most important questions which are before the association which continued its sessions today in the Biltmore.

Action on a resolution providing for a radical reorganization that will simplify internal management and promote accord is expected to be taken today by the delegates. The change contemplated will abolish the service exchange division which has divided the work and under which credit bureau managers have had their own directorate.

E. I. Kilcup of the Davol Rubber Company spoke this morning. A debate on a resolution upholding installment selling as economically sound was scheduled for this afternoon's meeting, and F. M. Hathaway, manager of the Providence Better Business Bureau, was to discuss the topic, "Read Before You Sign."

The annual banquet of the association will be given by the Providence Retail Credit Managers' Association, with H. Nelson Pratt as toastmaster. The delegates will hold their final business meeting tomorrow morning at Rocky Point, and in the afternoon will have a Rhode Island shore dinner.

Special!

Flapper Suits for Boys—

Just the suit for the little fellow who wears a size 4 to 10 years.

$3.50 to $2.50

$2.50 to $1.75

In Blue Palmer Linens, Natural or Gray Linen and some in fancy patterns.

Wash Knickers

In Fancy Linen
$3.25 to $2.25
Natural or Gray Linen
$2.75 to $1.75
Khaki, $2.50 to $1.50
Brown Denim, $2.25 to $1.00

BYRON E. BAILEY COMPANY
"The House that Children Built"
31-33 Winter Street
Boston

MR. COOLIDGE'S NOMINATION IS PREDICTED

Senator Fess Thinks Deadlocked Convention Will Put Him on Ticket

RAPID CITY, S. D., Aug. 11 (AP)—Railroad consolidation, farm relief and the Mississippi flood situation were problems opened to discussion by President Coolidge today with Simeon D. Fess (R.), Senator from Ohio, and W. E Hull (R.), Representative from Illinois, both of whom have come into the Black Hills for summer conferences at the State Game Lodge.

The Ohio Senator predicted that the President would be renominated by the Republican convention next year in spite of his determination to leave office.

He brought with him, also, the prediction that Congress would insist on a naval program which would place the American Navy upon an equality with that of Great Britain, in the event President Coolidge was unsuccessful in obtaining guarantees for limitation at another armament conference.

"President Coolidge does not desire another term, as his statement fully explained," Mr. Fess said, "but I think that he will be nominated as a result of a deadlock in the next convention."

Mr. Fess said his primary purpose in coming to Rapid City was to discuss prospective railroad consolidation legislation with the President.

Mr. Hull, a member of the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, was to discuss the Mississippi River flood situation.

LONDON HEARS KING ALPHONSO

Monarch Makes Appeal for a Closer Understanding With Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—No friendship could be more loyal or devoted than that felt by Spain for England, King Alfonso of Spain declared in the course of a speech in English, delivered at a luncheon in his honor given by the Spanish Club during His Majesty's recent visit to London. King Alfonso said that it was his constant aim to bring about a close unity between the two nations which "by their geographical situations and their national qualities can well be said to have been made in order to complete and support one another." With this end in view, he had "exerted all his influence to organize a series of excursions" from England to Spain so that the two people could increase their friendship for one another by getting to know one another more intimately.

Speaking of conditions in Spain, King Alfonso declared that financial conditions there were excellent. The floating debt was "less than that of any other country, since not only is there no floating debt at all, but a balance of 180,000,000 pesetas on the credit side." He had a strong conviction, he said, that Spain would continue to be great and strong in the future as she had been in the past. The secret of success was union.

With regard to education, His Majesty said that it was sometimes the custom outside Spain to ridicule the state of learning in that country. He wished to emphasize the great progress being made in the arts and sciences as well as in industry, and particularly called attention to the new "Ciudad Universitaria" (University City), now being built near Madrid, a monument to the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession (King Alfonso has actually been King for 41 years, but was a minor for the first 16 years of his reign). This "University City," the King said, was nearing completion and would welcome students not only from all parts of the Iberian Peninsula, but from the world generally, particularly South America.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY GETS RARE OBJECTS

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Formal presentation was recently made to the University of British Columbia of a collection of ethnological specimens from the South Sea Islands by Frank Burnett. The collection is one of the largest of its kind in the world, and was obtained during more than 20 years of research in practically every island of the South Seas.

The items include ornaments of hard shell, baskets, beads, sets of armor, blow pipes for the projection of darts, carved idols, grass mats, colored cloth made from bark, and wooden dinner sets. It is believed that the collection will prove to be of great value to the students of the university.

Centenary of William Blake Finds World Calling Him Genius

Poet, Printer, Philosopher, Artist, Who Would "Build Jerusalem" in Green and Pleasant Lands, More Understood and Honored With the Years

London
Special Correspondence

AUGUST 12 of this year is the centenary of William Blake, so of late the thoughts of artists and literary men have been particularly directed toward him. In his own day Blake's genius was recognized only by a few, and even that few did not understand his symbolism. But he is steadily coming to his own. Just as, owing to the indefatigability of travelers, only small portions of the earth are now unexplored, so the world which is Blake is almost daily surrendering its secrets. Owing to the labors of S. Foster Damon, P. Berger, G. L. Keynes, Laurence Binyon and many others, even the schoolgirl of today could answer questions that would have baffled Blake's first biographer—and yet the name of Alexander Gilchrist is to be recalled with deep respect. Then, too, the permanent exhibitions in the Tate Gallery, the Fitzwilliam at Cambridge, the Manchester Art Galleries and elsewhere have compelled a knowledge of Blake as an artist, while the singing of the Jerusalem song in his "Milton" has made his name familiar to tens of thousands, though it may be supposed that not one in ten thousand of those who sing it has the slightest idea of what it means. However, we may be thankful that at least it is sung.

Memorials are being placed this year in London, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and in Bunhill Fields. The Blake Society, founded in 1912, is holding its annual meeting in London on Aug. 12, Centenary Day. On the following day the society will meet at Felpham near Bognor.

Some Message for Every Man

Perhaps it will be asked: "After all of what use is Blake to the ordinary busy man of today? Is he not merely the property of artists and writers?" Others may observe: "He is above me. I cannot understand him."

Let it be said at once that Blake has something which can help every man. He is a most stimulating writer. Turn over his pages at random and you will come upon sentences that seem written in golden fire. "Practice is art. If you leave off you are lost." "Grandeur of ideas is founded on precision of ideas." "Blessed are those who are found studious of literature . . . such have their lamps burning and such shall shine as the stars." So one could go on. And how he longed to uplift his fellow men—to build Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land! Did he not exclaim: "Lord, teach these souls to fly!"

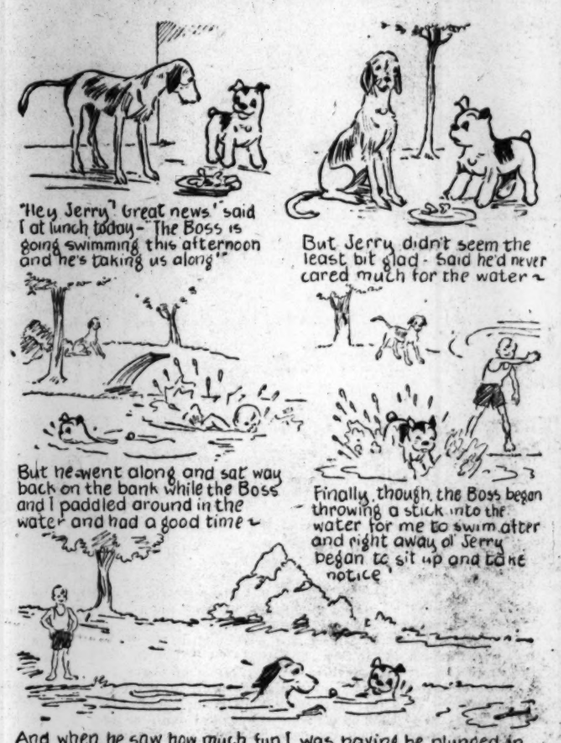
His Sincerity

But, after all, that which impresses us most is his sincerity. To sit under Blake is to have no misgivings. He writes and he paints as one who has been touched by a live coal from the altar.

And what shall be said of his pictures: the Almighty with the compasses, the Job series, the illustrations to Young's "Night Thoughts," and a host of others! In place of criticism it is better to urge the reader to visit the public galleries in which these pictures are exhibited and to consult the books in which they are reproduced.

Blake had no humor, that it, he had not the gift of expressing himself humorously, but he could appreciate humor. He was a happy man. He laughed with his heart. He was deeply in earnest, and above all, he sought to "build Jerusalem" in the earth's green and pleasant lands.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



TEMPLARS SUPPORT NATION'S DRY LAW

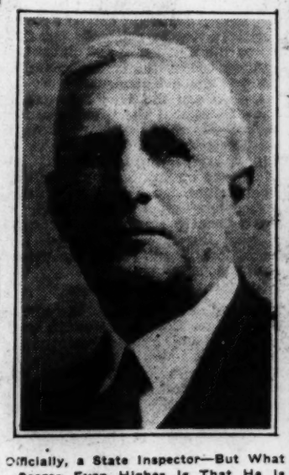
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Proposals to make the prohibition laws more drastic by amendments making jail sentences mandatory for all violators and the deportation of alien offenders were indorsed at the closing session of the National Grand Lodge of the International Order of Good Templars.

National officers elected were: Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, Washington, D. C., Chief Templar; Chesley D. Corkum, Malden, Mass., Councilor; Mrs. Grace D. Dourcy, Lynn, Mass., Vice-Templar; C. Wilmer King, Wilmington, Del., Secretary; Sumerin Johnson, New Britain, Conn., Treasurer; Mrs. Rhoda McNeil, Paterson, N. J., Superintendent of Juvenile Work; Alfred Abrahamson, Hartford, Conn., Superintendent of Education; Ora D. Wright, Lockport, N. Y., Chaplain; Charles Carlson, New York, Marshal; Dr. Charles A. Carlson, Youngstown, O., Past International Chief Templar and Harry E. Wellman, Kendall, N. Y., Deputy International Chief Templar.

Friendly Supervision Instead of State Control of Almshouses

"The Poor" Only Technically So-Called—the Word Pauper Having Left Massachusetts Vocabulary

BENEATH the gilded dome of the State House, Boston, in the corner of a basement room, is a desk with a little old leather-covered chair. In that chair used to sit Frank B. Sanborn, one of the Concord philosophers, and an able welfare worker. Today the chair is occupied by his successor, Francis Bardwell—officially occupied, that is, for actually he is quite liable to be somewhere else. When not being loaned to New York or points West for consultation, he is out among his friends, who are scattered around in about every town and city in the State.



Officially, a State Inspector—But What Scores Even Higher Is That He Is Friend to the Folk Dependent Upon Public Aid Under His State Jurisdiction—Francis Bardwell of Massachusetts.

These friends of his—he has just written a book about them at the instigation of Dr. Richard Cabot—all live in almshouses, and are technically called "poor." A few years ago they would have been called paupers, but that word has entirely left the Massachusetts vocabulary. He knows them all—Augusty, and Susie, and Hiram and Uncle Joe—and they know him. His genius for friendship and sympathy has won him a way into their hearts. Officially he may be a state inspector, but that doesn't matter. He is their friend, and that is what counts.

"Comfort and happiness," says Mr. Bardwell, again and again, "are the chief things we can give these people who have come into our care. Let's give them all we can."

Comfortable, sunny, steam-heated houses, with plenty of good food, and with cheery, friendly matrons are provided by most of the towns which maintain any institution at all for their needy. The writer visited several recently and can understand the surprise of a woman from another state who, after a meal with the inmates of a town farm where she had not been expected, exclaimed:

"How will they believe me at home! Lamb chops, green peas, diced carrots, apple pie with ice-cream — and it wasn't Sunday, either!"

As the Sun Sets Over Greylock

In the big, sunny house at Brockton, which shelters about 50 men and a dozen women, things had gone farther than that. The beds had silk-floss mattresses on their springs, and soft all-wool blankets. There were flowers in the windows, and chintz cushions in the chairs. A lawn with shrubs and flowers, a grove of pines, a sweep of rolling fields, gave a pleasant outlook. But in the dining room were small tables, each with its red tablecloth, and at each sat four people whom the matron had made sure were congenial company for each other.

Out in the Berkshire Hills is a town home where a little woman can sit in the window of her front room and watch the sun set over Greylock. Most of her life had been spent on the other side, where she saw the sun rise over Greylock. When she came to live in the home, the matron understood her lifelong comradeship with the mountain and gave her the front room so she could watch its changing moods.

Near by is another town home that was once a millionaire's summer residence. An elderly couple have a big sunny room with a fireplace.

When Mr. Bardwell was asked how it happened that the standard was so high in Massachusetts, he gave two reasons.

"The first and greater reason," he said, "is the system we have here of municipal rather than county care. The comfort and care of one's neighbors is more intimate, nearer the heart, in a system based upon the home town as a government unit. Any county system must be impersonal, a matter of routine, while in a town it is of hearty interest to all. The foundation of our success is the local interest. It is a well-known fact that the voters in the average town select the overseer of the poor because of his fitness—is he really interested in the poor? what has he done to prove it? He must be what is called socially minded, charitably inclined, sympathetic, and in close touch with the town's problems. One touchy spot in the average voter is that there must be no infringement on the rights of the poor, and the reputation of the town is measured by the care given. This has become known as the 'Massachusetts way.'

State Supervision

"The second reason is because the state has supervision. Please note that it is supervision, and not control, in this state. Many others have control. This gives us the power to suggest and recommend, but backs us with no mandatory law. This is a wise provision, the proper type of centralized oversight that does not rob the local municipality of its independence. It is purely a matter of education, proving that certain measures are beneficial. It is slow, but once accomplished the improvement is permanent.

"This system of friendly supervision can be traced to the farsighted genius of Frank B. Sanborn, the first inspector of institutions for the board of state charities. He laid down a policy of friendly supervision that is a monument to his wisdom."

But this policy is being steadily developed by Mr. Bardwell. New York is to borrow him from Massachusetts to help them install a new system which has already been tried out to some extent in this state. Little may yet be said about this, but it has to do with a special consideration for what may be termed the "gentle" poor, who have been the keenest sufferers from their financial disability. This new treatment which they are to receive will permit their being somewhat segregated and their individual tastes given more opportunity. It is regarded as a distinctly progressive step toward "making our old folks happy," which is one of the big aims of Mr. Bardwell's work.

CAPITAL FLOWS NORTH

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The flow of United States capital into British Columbia in large volume is shown by company incorporations completed at the Parliament Buildings here. New companies which have been incorporated in the last few weeks are financed by United States capital, which is interesting itself chiefly in the raw resources of this Province. Many large American corporations have taken out incorporation papers in order to open branches here.

Sunset Stories

The New Concrete Walk

NIPPIE and Nappie and Noppie were up and dressed a half-hour earlier than usual. They hurried through breakfast with a mysteriously important air. As soon as the last round of griddle cakes was eaten, they each said, "'Scuse me, please!" and slipped out the back door.

What was it all about? Usually it took at least three calls to get them out of bed; and Noppie was the last one to leave the table on ordinary occasions. This morning was different, for a concrete walk was to be built right by their house.

The night before a big machine that looked something like a watering trough on wheels had been pulled up by the curb and a pile of long boards had been unloaded from a wagon. Nippie remembered that these boards were called two-by-fours.

So the three of them climbed up to the flat board which capped the wooden fence in front of their yard. No one could say they were in the way, up there; the board was wide enough to make a good seat; a lower board on the fence made a good rest for six little heels to hook over; and, best of all, they could see everything that might be done.

Several men came in a truck and took out shovels and other tools. One of the men unlocked the iron box on the concrete mixer and made the little gasoline engine go c-h-u-g chug-chug, as though it were talking to them. The men began to shovel gravel into a hopper on one side and to pour cement from a sack into the hopper on the other side. A barrel of water stood by the engine and Nappie thought that the water made the engine run; but when a workman turned a cock above the trough, a fine spray of water fell on the mixture of cement and gravel. This made concrete which began to pour out of the end of the trough into a wheelbarrow.

Now the walk was really being made. As fast as one barrow of concrete was taken away, an empty barrow moved up to the trough. Two of the men leveled the concrete between the two-by-fours which had been placed edgewise on the ground like sled runners.

"That's all they have to do and the walk will be done," said Nippie.

"Oh, they have to have something softer to make the cross marks in," argued Nappie.

"They must have to put some flat stones or slate on top that concrete or we would sink into it," guessed Noppie.

Presently the machine stopped pouring out concrete and some of the men pounded the concrete between the boards with some heavy weights on handles.

"Those things they are pounding with are 'tamps'," stated Nippie, who always knew.

"They are tapping the concrete with tamps," said Noppie.

"Maybe that's what makes it hard so we can walk on it," said Nappie.

The engine started again and this time the material that came out was soft and smooth almost like cake dough, only not so white. They spread this on the concrete that had been tamped and after a few minutes one of the men kneeled down and rubbed this mortar smooth with some shiny tools. The longer he rubbed the firmer the mortar seemed to become; and when he made some straight marks in it with a different tool, the marks stayed as he had made them, deep and straight and smooth. Another tool rounded off the edges and these edges also stayed just as the tool left them.

The walk looked about done when one of the men brought a roll of paper from a car and laid it down on the walk right in front of the gate. Some little blocks were fastened to the under side of this paper as it was spread out on the walk and the man gently forced these into the cement by tapping a board laid on the paper.

Nippie was sure these blocks were to keep you from slipping as you come out the gate. Nappie thought the man was playing with the blocks just as they played with sand toys down at the beach. Noppie wanted to know what the blocks were for, but he couldn't even guess.

One of Them Kneeled Down

The wagon was loaded with tools and unused boards and the men were ready to go home. Then one of the men brushed the paper with water several times and peeled it off the blocks. Nippie, Nappie, and Noppie ran around the house and out a side gate so they could see the blocks as the men saw them.

"1-7-2-7 E-a-s-t-o-n A-v-e," spelled Nippie. "Why, that's where we live!" And sure enough, it was.

RICH INDIAN WINS GOVERNMENT CARE

Secretary of Interior to Be Guardian of Wealth

NEW YORK (AP)—The distribution by a mere thumb-print of an Indian's wealth of more than $1,000,000 has been halted by a decision of the United States District Court. Revoking reputed gifts of $550,000 by Jackson Barnett, Creek Indian of Oklahoma, to Bacone University of Oklahoma, and to Mrs. Barnett, Federal Judge Knox ordered the fortune fathered by Barnett in Oklahoma oil lands placed in care of the Secretary of the Interior for administration.

Barnett was once the occupant of a humble cabin in Oklahoma. Discovery of oil on his property transformed his earnings of 50 cents a day into a fortune.

The decision was made in a suit, started at the instigation of the Government, against the Equitable Trust Company and the Baptist Home Mission Society. The bank had custody of the money involved in the donation to the university. Barnett was made plaintiff through his guardian, Elmer S. Dailey.

RED COATS PROPOSED FOR TRAFFIC OFFICERS

LOS ANGELES (Special)—A plan to render traffic officers more conspicuous by garbing them in red coats, thereby reducing the hazards they undergo while directing traffic at congested corners, has been recommended to the Los Angeles City Council and traffic commission by a citizen, George E. Blum.

"Khaki color was adopted for the soldier," said Mr. Blum, "to make him inconspicuous to the enemy. The reverse is necessary for the traffic officer. Very often he is not seen amid the congestion of crowded streets and signals are disregarded. A red coat will make him always visible."

UNITED STATES BUYS CANADIAN POULTRY

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The United States authorities recently came to British Columbia to improve American poultry strains with the purchase of a small consignment of prize birds raised in Saanich, outside Victoria. The poultry purchased were Rhode Island Reds which attracted wide attention at the World's Poultry Congress in Ottawa, where they were displayed by the British Columbia Government.

Purchase of these birds by the American authorities was regarded as the highest tribute yet paid to the success of British Columbia's growing poultry industry, which already has won a worldwide reputation for the quality of its laying fowl. Large numbers of British Columbia birds were sold at the Congress at high prices.

The Wm. Hengerer Co.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
AUGUST SALE OF LINENS
300 Linen Lunch Sets, $1.49
Fine oyster linen with neat two-color border. Cloth 45x45; 4 napkins, 13x13.
Bridge Sets $1.19
Cloth, 36x36; 4 napkins, 13x13. Oyster linen with two-color border.
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Half-bleached linen crash toweling. For dish and hand towels. 17 inches.
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Musical Events—Theaters—News of Art

The Stratford-on-Avon Festival

Stratford-on-Avon, July 20.
Special Correspondence

A QUESTION that always presents itself before a visit to the temporary Memorial Theater at Stratford is, "What plays shall one see? and what players?" Is it to be that neat young actor, Mr. John Laurie—whom I have known hitherto only in short parts—venturing upon the longest of them all, Hamlet? Or shall it be the virile George Skillan, in "Henry V," with Wilfred Walter as his Pistol? Or Miss Dorothy Green as Cleopatra, to Mr. Walter's Antony? When different players undertake the leads in turn, these questions become nice ones. Cleopatra had it in the end and I did not regret my choice.

What heavy demands upon a stock company these classical dramas make! With so many weighty men's parts to be cast there is risk of some of them being let down. In the tragedy in question, for example, besides Mark Antony himself, Cæsar, and Enobarbus—all of them important rôles—there are half a dozen others that count. Fortunately the company is well equipped with versatile male actors who seem capable of turning their talents to almost anything, so that, though we did not always catch the full melody that Shakespeare meant us to hear in his lines, we had throughout adequate and intelligent interpretation.

Mr. Walter's Antony

Mr. Walter, though not giving us many big moments, brought his fine presence, manly bearing and resonant voice effectively to Mark Antony, being especially arresting in his use of quiet scorn, and in the cool determination of such a line as, "I'll fight at sea," contrasting well with the more intense and spitfire method of Mr. George Skillan, who, however, allows his impetuosity at times to overcome his audibility, and a little to stifle his meaning.

Mr. Eric Maxon, always needfully authoritative as Octavius Cæsar was, occasionally, somewhat harsh in utterance, and struck me as being happier in the dynamic than in the musical interpretation of Shakespearean verse.

In a competent all-round presentment of this noble tragedy, one part stood out high above the others—the Cleopatra of Miss Dorothy Green. It was a pleasure to see the style, subtlety, distinction, and finish of her work, revealing the naturally gifted, as well as the technically mature, Shakespearean actress. The "Egypt" of this play, with her "infinite variety," her lightning-swift transitions of mood, between the imperious, the scornful, the amorous, the jealous, the coquettish, the pathetic, the despairing and back at last to the regal again, makes the part one of the most exacting in all the wonderful gallery of Shakespearean women.

Miss Green, however, was always and wholly equal to the occasion, and, though perhaps a little deficient at times in tigerishness and in intensity of scorn, held us, nevertheless, throughout every scene, passing down the many shades of mood with delightful ease and certainty of effect. Her diction, apart from a slurred consonant or two, was almost perfect; poise, bearing and gesture were compellingly dignified, appealing and graceful, while the histrionic effect, as a whole, was one of unbroken unity. Certain passages were quite splendidly done:

My salad days,
When I was green in judgment,

was as admirable a piece of queenly self-scorning as

Or I'll unpeople Egypt,

was a perfect example of regally determined indifference to human suffering when inflicted upon others. The scenes with the Messenger, especially — wherein Cleopatra hears the story of Antony's marriage—were masterfully played — swift, subtle, intense acting, alight with feeling and humor also, glowing with intelligence, and royal through and through:

The man hath seen some majesty, and should know.

No less lofty, in their quiet way, were the scenes of "Egypt's" arrest, and the closing episode in the monument. This was the best interpretation of Shakespeare's Cleopatra that I have yet seen; and I am not alone in wondering when the West End managers will begin to give this clever and accomplished actress the opportunities that she deserves.

"The Shrew"

"Antony and Cleopatra" is always a difficult play for any company, however competent, to attempt. It may succeed or it may not; but "The Shrew" is about as near to a certainty as you can get with a Shakespearean play, since, in common with "Julius Cæsar" and "Hamlet," it always "goes." On this occasion an abundant and delighted Saturday evening audience seemed to enjoy the business incidental to the physical quelling of Katharina, quite as much as it did the accompanying words. That audience, by the way, was something like 40 per cent American—a proportion which, I am told, may rise during the month of August to 60 per cent at least.

Turning to the actors, that peremptory adventurer, Petruchio, was played in a fine swashbuckling style by Wilfrid Walter, who, though a little uncertain and perfunctory at first, soon warmed to his work, and made quite a whirlwind effect in his big exit, when, with the assurance to Katharina that:

I'll buckle thee against a million!

he bears off, upon his shoulder, a vainly resisting bride.

Katharina herself found a sufficient representative in Miss Esmé Biddle, who has a handsome stage presence, plenty of dignity, and a stylish way of taking her calls. The lady is hardly swift enough in the part, however, and is inclined to let the character lapse a little between her bouts of vigorous action. On Petruchio's:

For I am he am born to tame you, Kate,

she might with advantage break away from him, lest she be suspected too soon of condoning his militant, male assurance; and in the cushion-throwing episode the missile, surely should be aimed at no other person than the chief offender, her husband.

Bianca was very intelligently and prettily undertaken by a young actress of some promise, Miss Lydia Sherwood, who, however, also needs to think out a little more closely one or two of her effects, as when, for example, without visible premonitory apprehension she adjusts her sister's dress yet bursts into tears the instant that, for some supposed maladroitness, she is slapped by the virago. Here a suggestion of alert timidity while her fingers were yet busy upon that explosive shoulder would have been quite in character, and would have made the after episode and the tears much more natural when they came.

For such minor blemishes, of course, the producer is in part responsible. Mr. Bridges Adams puts some remarkably good work into these productions, especially in the vital matters of speed, continuity, brightness and humor, but he would do well, I think, to take more notice of easily remediable small defects that every actor, if permitted to do so, will occasionally overlook. To give one more example, I should have liked to see more pleasurably surprised relief visible upon Mr. Gordon Bailey's face, in the character of Baptista, when Petruchio announces to his prospective father-in-law the welcome though unexpected news:

We have 'greed so well together,
That upon Sunday is the wedding day.

Mr. John Laurie, as he always does, put plenty of verve into his Biondello, and, by the keen sense of comedy with which he delivered it, earned a round of warm applause upon the well-known speech beginning:

Why Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin,

even though the actor took it so fast that, familiar as I am with the words, I had great difficulty in following them.

P. A.

On Record

AMONG the many recordings from the Beethoven Centennial, that of the "Kreutzer" sonata, sponsored by the Brunswick company and made by Bronislaw Huberman, violinist, and Siegfried Schultze, pianist, deserves comment. These players have emphasized the sharp dynamic contrasts of the music. They have made the familiar measures sound forth with brilliant force and vitality. In their reading of the work the rapid sections fly by with verve and audacity, while romantic glamours deck the gentler portions. Through an excellent registration, clear and unmuddled, a nice tonal balance is maintained.

Lighter but still interesting matter comes from the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, led by Willem Mengelberg. Two of Johann Strauss's waltzes are recorded for the Brunswick company. "Tales From the Vienna Woods" slips by gracefully and fancifully, with swift, bounding rhythms. "Artist's Life" boasts sheer tonal brilliance and some crystal-clear string registration. The reading accorded the waltz by Mr. Mengelberg is zestful.

Albert Spalding almost invariably succeeds, as does Pablo Casals, in making his records not only equal his finest concert work but often apparently surpass it. His unostentatious technique, limpidly clear, his wide tonal variation, shading delicately from one effect to another, come forth plainly. Then, too, he transmits to the disks music which concert audiences have heard from him many times. In his two latest recordings, both double disks, Brahms, Mozart, Schubert and Mendelssohn have a place.

To Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song," Spalding has given an eloquent reading. André Benoist accompanies him. The fluent melody, played with velvety smoothness, ripples along with fine, puissant tones, clear and vibrant. The reverse of the Mendelssohn record carries Wilhelmj's arrangement of Schubert's "Ave Maria." Spalding has played the melody expressively but simply and unaffectedly, as is his wont. His tones for this music are large, full, and richly timbred.

Brahms' Waltz in A major, in a well-made arrangement, occupies half of another Brunswick record recently made by Albert Spalding. The violinist has captured the fragile, haunting grace of the familiar waltz and has played it with the pure clarity of tone and nicety of melodic line which he usually secures. The reverse of the record, a Mozartian Minuet, is very well suited to Spalding's style and manner. To the classic purity of the melodies, the violinist adds incisive accents and light, gracile ornaments.

Giuseppe Danise, baritone, Elizabeth Rethberg, soprano, Mario Chamlee, tenor, and Sigrid Onegin, contralto, have lately made attractive records for Brunswick. Danise has chosen music from his operatic rôles. From the second act of Verdi's "Traviata" he drew "Thy Home in Provence," an aria which offers many displayful opportunities for his resonant, full-throated tones. His other choice, the famous air from Gounod's "Faust," "Even Bravest Heart," is sung forcefully.

Miss Rethberg's airs are drawn from Mozart, in whose music she excels. "Why Delay So Long" from "The Marriage of Figaro" is sung with a silvery clearness. Ease and charm float from the melody as the singer's gently-timbred, persuasively lovely tones traverse it. The second Mozartian air, that of Pamina, taken from the second act of "The Magic Flute," proceeds with a fine simplicity of manner. In this as in the other aria, Miss Rethberg's high tones are flawless.

Mario Chamlee's songs are from lists of so-called popular classics. The rousing, sturdy little tune, "On Yonder Rocks Reclining" from Auber's "Fra Diavolo," makes a pleasantly vigorous record. "Then You'll Remember Me," which is coupled with it, is here sung with much fervor.

Like Rethberg, Miss Onegin has drawn on Mozart. The familiar "Lullaby," sung in German, has a gentle charm. Her singing of the "Alleluia" by Mozart which so often occurs on her concert programs will be interesting to those who have a fondness for the music.

C. S.

EXAMPLES OF THE CRAFT OF THE MODERN SILVERSMITH

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Special from Monitor Bureau
London, July 11

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot within the last few years by the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths to improve the craft of the silversmith in design and workmanship and to promote individual effort. To this end the company held a competition last year and it was stated at a meeting of the trade and others that design in the silversmith's craft lagged behind development in other branches of art and craft.

The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company has collected some of the outstanding examples which were sent in for competition and has formed them into a small exhibition. These examples include work from the London Central School of Arts, the Birmingham Art Schools and many pieces lent by private individuals and by the Empire Marketing Board.

The Goldsmiths Company holds that this is an age of great artistic activity and young artists are turning their attention to pictures, poster work, newspaper work and sculpture, but few to the precious metals. The present movement aims at producing work in the precious metals which will bear the stamp of the twentieth century.

Chamber Music and Walter W. Cobbett

Special from Monitor Bureau
London, July 25

NOT least among the striking facts in musical history is the relation which the practice of chamber music seems to bear toward great periods of musical composition. The England of Queen Elizabeth, the Vienna of Maria Theresa were among the most musical communities the world has ever known. In both, the home, rather than the public hall, was the stronghold of music, and though latterly events have tended to stress the importance of publicity, chamber music has lost none of its virtue as one of the true springs of music.

One of the finest things that has been done for English music is the steady work of Walter Willson Cobbett. He believes that "chamber music is the most altruistic form of art" and that its practice is a "pleasure without penalty." For many years now he has devoted his time, personal service and fortune to fostering and forwarding the art in every possible way, and his earnest desire has been to share with others what he has found so good himself. Throughout the British Empire he is known as the special patron of chamber music. It was therefore fitting that British musicians should take the occasion of his eightieth birthday to express their appreciation. A complimentary dinner was given at which over 200 British musicians gathered to do honor to him and to Mrs. Cobbett, and leading chamber music players joined in performing a selection of works which owed their existence to commissions given by Mr. Cobbett.

These were in the form specially associated with him, i.e., phantasy form. The Phantasy Quartet for pianoforte, violin, viola and violoncello by Frank Bridge is a beautiful, though short, work, based on classical traditions. It was admirably interpreted by Ethel Hobday, Albert Sammons, Lionel Tertis and Ivor James, the composer himself being present. The Phantasy Quintet for two violins, two violas and violoncello by Vaughan Williams has its roots in English folk song. The quiet loveliness of this music opens wide horizons, and the performance by André Mangeot, Boris Pecker, Frank Howard, Cecil Bonvalot and Herbert Withers was worthy of it.

While people have been busy honoring Mr. Cobbett, he meanwhile has marked the occasion by fresh benefactions to music. One of these has been the gift of a sum of money to the chamber music section of the Society of Women Musicians, to establish a challenge trophy for quartet playing. The council of the Society of Women Musicians resolved that the trophy should suitably take the form of a portrait medal of Mr. Cobbett to be competed for annually. This has been executed and the first competition was played off this month. Mr. Cobbett lent his music room for the purpose, Miss Katharine Kendall adjudicated, 10 string quartet parties entered, and after a close contest the medal was won by Elsie Averil and her quartet, with the Sylvia de Gay Quartet proxime accessit.

The Society of Women Musicians recently held a conference at its headquarters (74 Grosvenor Street) on musical education. Mlle. Riquet of the Schola Cantorum, Paris, Mr. Stewart Macpherson, of the Royal Academy of Music, London, Miss Editha Knocker, principal of the Editha Knocker School of violin playing, and Mrs. Harcourt (Evelyn Stuart) contributed interesting papers which formed the basis of an animated discussion in which Mrs. Norman O'Neill (chairman), Mrs. Curwen and Mr. Frank Roscoe and others took part. A few days later (July 16) the society closed its summer session with a pianoforte recital by that noble artist, Fanny Davies. Her program included Brahms' tremendous Sonata in C, groups of pieces by Schumann and Chopin, and Schubert's Hungarian Fantasia for piano, four hands, when Miss Davies had for her collaborator Miss Carola Geisler-Schubert, grandniece of the great composer.

The clever Italian singer Rachele Maragliano Mori gave a short recital on July 19. Her voice is not of great volume but it is admirably trained and she uses it as skillfully as a fine oboe player would his instrument. All vivacity and intelligence when she sings, with pathos or comedy at will; she presents Italian songs, particularly those of modern composers, under very favorable auspices.

M. M. S.

Cincinnati Opera

Cincinnati, Aug. 1
Special Correspondence

FORTUNATE and unfortunate circumstances have combined to make this week a most eventful one for the Cincinnati Zoo Opera Company. According to the original plan the program was to be the heaviest one of the season, with "La Juive" and "Die Walküre" on alternate nights, but Mabel Sherwood, who was to have had the title rôle in the first opera, was unable to appear and an entire rearrangement of the Zoo's schedule was necessary. Another prima donna was secured for Halévy's opera, but it was impossible for her to get to Cincinnati in time to put on the originally planned repertoire for the week, and in consequence "Die Walküre" was given on the first and second nights, and Marta Wittkowska stepped into the breach for a performance of "Carmen" on the third.

Her distinguished service to the Cincinnati Opera Company was particularly noteworthy in the light of her rendition of the character of Brünnhilde in "Die Walküre." To sing three performances of each of these two operas within six days is a task few but Madame Wittkowska would undertake. The management is still attempting to find a substitute Carmen in order to lighten the burden which has thus unexpectedly been put upon this artist.

The production of "Die Walküre" was no inconsiderable event in the musical history of the city. Because of the excessive demands which it makes, both musically and mechanically, it had always been supposed that it was beyond performance at the Cincinnati Zoo. Isaac Van Grove, the conductor, took these difficulties in hand, and made of the first performance a singular artistic triumph. Naturally, he was obliged to shorten the opera, and by a process of acceleration in the first act, and elision in the second, he brought it within three hours' playing time. The cuts were judiciously made, and while they interrupted the intellectual continuity of the opera, they did little damage to its dramatic sequence. As the second opera of the "Ring," the production left something to be desired. As an isolated dramatic entity it was the finest thing which has been accomplished in two years at the Zoo by Mr. Van Grove.

Much of the credit of this success goes quite naturally to Madame Wittkowska. She has always appeared, heretofore, as a contralto, in spite of her English reputation as a dramatic soprano. Her reading of Brünnhilde, however, showed most conclusively upon what that reputation was established. The richness of her tone quality, the ease of her phrasing, and above all, the dramatic intensity with which she invested the rôle combined to make her Brünnhilde the outstanding individual achievement of the season. She seemed at no time to lack sufficient reserve for all the demands of the score, and in both singing and acting she gave the nearest approach to Wagnerian perfection that has been heard in Cincinnati this year.

Mr. Van Grove surrounded the prima donna with an exceptionally fine cast, in which the work of Forrest Lamont as Siegmund was outstanding. Mr. Lamont has been Cincinnati's Wagnerian tenor for two seasons, and he added to his reputation by his rare combination of lyric and heroic qualities in this fine rôle. His "Spring Song" was the best single bit of singing he has done in this city.

Howard Preston undertook the rôle of Wotan. He has admirable vocal equipment for it, but his portrait lacked the calm immutability which properly belongs to the character. Vera Curtis as Sieglinde and Herbert Gould as Hunding were entirely satisfactory.

In point of sheer mechanics, the Zoo Opera's crew outdid themselves. Each of the difficult problems which "Die Walküre" imposes was solved with impressive ease, and the production proved that "Die Walküre" is no more beyond the reach of summer activities than any other opera. It was well patronized and thoroughly enjoyed.

Southern Vermont Show

MANCHESTER, Vt., Aug. 4 (Special Correspondence) — Artists of southern Vermont, some of whom live in this locality permanently, are arranging for their fourth annual exhibition in the Equinox House pavilion from Aug. 19 to 29 inclusive. Among those whose work will be exhibited are Mary L. Beckwith, Manchester; Horace Brown, Springfield; J. H. Connaway, Peru; Edwin B. Child, Dorset; W. W. Fahnestock, Dorset; Gertrude H. Grant, Peru; Laura S. Hollister, Manchester; John Lilley, Dorset; Herbert Meyer, Dorset; Mary S. Powers, Manchester; E. Lillian Reitzenstein, Peru; Della Shull, Dorset; H. E. Schnakenberg, Manchester; Cordelia de Schweinitz, Dorset; and Jesse Whitsit, Arlington.

"The Race With the Shadow"

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 22—At the Blackfriars Theater—"The Race With the Shadow," a play in three acts by Wilhelm von Scholz, English version by Graham and Tristan Rawson, presented by the Interlude Theater Guild. Producer, Cyril Wood.

This drama, the last production of the season by the Interlude Theater Guild, turned out to be a somewhat nebulous and gloomy piece of work in a Pirandello-cum-Ibsen vein, interesting as an intellectual exercise but, in the absence alike of beauty and humor, too shadowy and elusive for the stage. As a novel, "The Race With the Shadow" might do well, but on the boards the drama languishes, and it is rather a sad reflection that the intellectual dramatists are so often less interesting than the unintellectual ones, because, as Mr. John Shand has recently pointed out, the latter, though often meretricious, are often at the same time effective because they have been careful first to master their medium.

The central theme of this drama is not, in itself, a bad one. A novelist, hard at work on a new story, has read certain chapters of it publicly at a literary meeting and is greatly astonished when, as a result, one who was present at the reading walks into his study and announces himself as the original of one of the characters in that very book. "You have depicted me exactly," he said; "there is no experience that does not tally"; and it becomes clear to the author that he who had supposed himself to be no more than a dreamer, gifted, perhaps, also with a certain faculty for penetration, has in this instance somehow or other got into touch with actuality and is setting down a story, not of fictitious but of real people, one of whom is his own wife.

Now this beginning would do very well had the author been able to translate it effectually into terms of the theater, which unfortunately is not the case. Nor is the failure due merely to the fact that the play resolves itself into little more than a series of duologues between the husband novelist, his wife, and the stranger. The fatal shortcoming is that those three individuals are none of them real people; that to the playwright his theme has been more interesting than the characters through whom he means to develop it; that he has set the cart before the horse, and instead of imagining certain vividly defined persons, in certain situations, and working out a play from the consequent clash of circumstance and character, he has, instead, conceived an idea and then proceeded to invent three vague abstractions who would voice it.

Mr. Alfred Gray and Mr. Cyril Wood played earnestly in their respective parts of the novelist and the stranger; the wife was undertaken by Miss Lilian Harrison.

The Guild has had a busy season, its activities including, besides the production of eight plays, six lectures on subjects connected with the drama, an exhibition of stage models, and designs, and a three months' training course for students of dramatic art. Business recommences in September, with "The Translation of Nathaniel Bendersnap," by George Dunning Gribble.

Rockport Art Association

Rockport, Mass., Aug. 8.
Special Correspondence

A CURIOUS change has been taking place during the last two years in the exhibiting caliber of the Rockport Art Association, and it is somewhat difficult to determine whether the reason may be traced to the energetic programs of the various Gloucester art organizations, or to an apathy among the Rockport artists themselves.

The Rockport summer art colony has in the past shown serious workmanship and mature endeavor not always associated with the art ventures in East Gloucester, and when the annual exhibitions were held in the old white church they contained many canvases and sketches that spoke to their audience of the vigor of the men and women who sought inspiration in the little old town.

With the transfer of the exhibitions to the second floor gallery over a business block across the way, the change in atmosphere began. In the church there had been a community flavor to the exhibitions that has now almost completely disappeared. One felt that the artists "belonged," and that whatever they might endeavor to do in the serious pursuit of their profession held interest for the community in which they had established themselves.

What the present exhibition lacks would seem to be the artists' own enthusiasm. It is a perfunctory affair—the seventh annual. It contains no outstanding canvases, and the tone of the show reminds one, somehow, of the thing that is creeping upon the little town of Rockport itself—the dilettante," "arty" sort of thing heretofore confined to East Gloucester.

There is, for instance, a small shingle house incongruously painted on its exterior with vivid but tawdry hollyhocks, while vivid shutters, utterly at variance with the tradition of old New England, bespeak much the same veering of Rockport art atmosphere from the serious workmanship that was to the pink-tea bubble that is apparently developing.

As for the seventh annual itself, one may find the usual run of landscapes, marines and still-lifes, with a few figure canvases.

There is, for example, "The Village Street," by Yarnall Abbott, nice in color treatment, but out of keeping with the subject chosen, as if the artist were dreaming of Europe while painting Massachusetts.

One prefers the congruity of the European sketches—"Rialto Bridge," by Donald B. Barton, or his "Bridge of Sighs."

Of the more important canvases, four stand out—"Rockport Quarry," by A. Thieme—an honest attempt to give the atmosphere of a picturesque Rockport scene; "The Brook at Essex," by Lester W. Stevens; "December," a study of old houses and winter sports at Lanes Cove, by Morris Hall Pancoast, and the rather stark unpoetic "Village Street, Vermont," by A. T. Hubbard.

Pattern of tree trunks and shadows in snowtime intrigues C. S. Kaelin in his "Opening of Brook, March," while the sea—that perennially favorite subject for the brush—finds various expression in the marines, by Parker S. Perkins, "Drying the Sails," by Antonio Cirino; "Singing Sea," by Samuel F. Hershey, and "The Northeaster," by Arthur J. Hammond.

Leith-Ross contributes a study in various lights, "Evening in the Woods," while the New England house and the New England village street provide other favorite topics in such canvases as those by Frank Chee, Herbert P. Barnett and A. Thieme.

Of the still-lifes the most important is perhaps that by Marguerite S. Pearson, while the most successful of the figure canvases is the portrait, "Billy," by Frank Chee.

One does not feel, however, that this is the best exhibition of which the Rockport art colony is capable. It is culled neither from the workshop where real ideas are being forged, nor from the best of the studio canvases, and it is with regret that one thus senses the change in the Rockport art barometer.

D. G.

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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Language of Drawing

By ELEANOR COLBY

HAVE you ever thought what a thrill an explorer gets when he comes upon unexpected treasure? It may be a rare bird or butterfly which a naturalist finds after years of search in far lands, or a priceless vein of gold or precious gems which the prospector finds; but I can think of nothing more thrilling than the discovery made by Don Marcelino de Sautuola, who found on the walls and ceilings of a cave in Spain what are thought to be the oldest pictures in Europe.

This Spanish nobleman had visited Paris, where he had seen a collection of prehistoric relics, so when he went home he began exploring the caverns on his own estate at Altamira. One day when he was working with pick and shovel by the light of a lantern in one of the darkest caves his little daughter glanced up and discovered strange drawings of animals. Natural scientists believe that these pictures were painted and carved 15,000 or 20,000 years ago, and perhaps they are even more ancient than that. This was thousands of years before there was a written language, and when even the spoken language must have been very crude—probably merely guttural, throaty sounds.

The picture language has been used ever since the existence of man, and in every land and clime. Caveman, Egyptians, Babylonians, Assyrians, Aztecs, and our own American Indians have all used pictured symbols to express their meaning. A man who was a worker among the Indians told me that years ago when fashionable American women had hour-glass figures, he chanced to see an old Indian who was drawing in the sand in front of his tepee with a pointed stick. "What are you drawing?" said my friend.

"Me draw Indian squaw," said the primitive artist.

"Can you draw an American woman?" asked the visitor.

"Me draw 'merican squaw," said the Indian. Then by a stroke or two he changed the arrangement of the hair. That Indian possessed a sense of humor.

Since picture writing has always been a natural means of expression, drawing should be cultivated by everyone who has the slightest ability. I firmly believe that if boys and girls were encouraged to express themselves in the picture language as well as in the spoken one, they would have a language at their finger tips as well as at their tongue's end.

Using Pictorial Language

I myself have used this pictorial language on hundreds of occasions, and found it very effective. There was the New York dressmaker who could not make my gown in less than four weeks because of so much work already on hand; but a letter in which I cartooned myself in rags and tatters and asked her to have pity on my sad plight, brought a telephone message saying that she was ready to start immediately.

To exchange a bowl of cold soup served by a waiter in a Holland town for a hot one, seemed beyond my spoken vocabulary, but I hastily drew on my menu a bowl with its edges hung with icicles and a quick cartoon of a wry face. A few more strokes made another bowl whose steaming contents accounted for the happy face above it and the waiter beamed responsively and soon replaced the cold soup with some that was of the desired temperature.

Drawing from Memory

The main value in cultivating this pictorial language is in the better power of observation that it brings to you. Any grown-up can tell you that the person who can observe things quickly and clearly has a splendid asset in life. There are a number of ways by which you can train your own observation. Take a piece of paper and cut it into an irregular shape. Now hold it up and look carefully at it before hiding it from view and drawing it from memory. Compare your drawing with the original shape. The next one should be a bit more difficult, and each succeeding one should have a more complicated outline till you get so that you can hold in your thought the forms that you see.

From drawing these shapes to drawing skylines is but a step. Make your first effort at sunset, early twilight, or on a slightly foggy day when roofs, domes, steeples, smokestacks, trees and chimneys are silhouetted against the sky in simple masses. Concentrate as you look from the window, so that the picture will register on your mental camera film. Now turn your back and reproduce it from memory. You may be surprised at first to see how little you have remembered, but you can look again and again and correct your drawings. As you become more skillful in this game of observation you will find that it is like golf, only instead of trying to make the course in as few strokes as possible, you are trying to make the sketch with as few looks as possible.

I was once having a friendly argument with a man who could not see any value in having drawing taught in the public schools. While I listened to him. I studied the sky line from his office window. When he stopped talking, I quietly lowered the great window shade and then said to him: "How long have you sat at this desk?"

"Ten years," he replied.

"Then you must know pretty well what the view is from your window," said I. It was amazing to find how little he had observed, but I took a scrap of paper and said: "This is what you can see. Drawing has taught me to observe more in 10 minutes than I could have observed in 10 years without it."

He was keenly interested and said, "Well, you certainly win!"

Sketching Moving Objects

Quick sketches of moving objeects are splendid for observation. Watch your canary bird or pet bunny and start a fresh sketch every time it moves. Then make memory sketches. These sketches of a rabbit were made in 20 minutes by a boy who is practicing this rapid sketching and training.

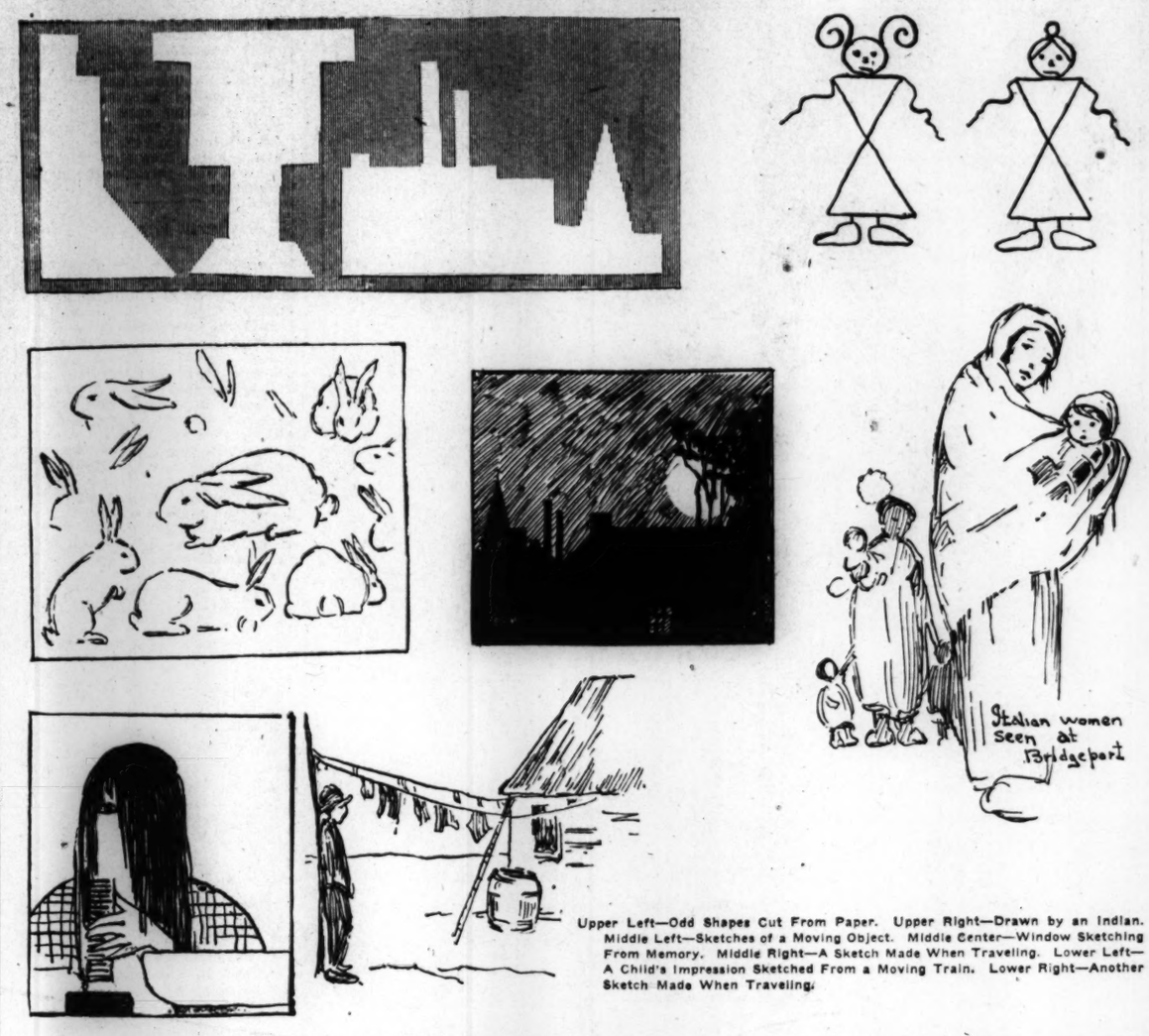
Besides trying to sketch objects that are moving, try to sketch when you yourself are on the move. If you carry a tiny pad and pencil in your pocket or handbag, you can get a lot of practice. When one of my nieces was 10 years old we went "memory sketching" on a Chicago elevated train. At each station we looked out and tried to remember something definite, and as soon as the train left the station we tried to draw it from memory.. A woman drying her hair on the rear porch of a shabby tenement greatly impressed Elizabeth, and I still have the sketch that she made. Though it is very crude, it is a good beginning. She has shown one eye peering out between masses of dripping hair, the hand grasping the comb, and the bowl of water resting on a shelf on the balustrade. When I asked her what the dark oblong was, she said triumphantly, "Oh, Auntie! You never noticed the bar of tar soap!"

A short time ago I had occasion to travel from Boston to New York by rail, and, as usual, I entertained myself by jotting down in my "art shorthand" some of the things I saw and also keeping a running diary of the little trip, sometimes in rhyme. The Monday washings on the hundreds of lines greatly interested me, and, catching sight of a cozy little cottage where the line was full of children's clothes, I made my colored pencils fly and then wrote this jingle::

The rompers puff out merrily as though
they feel the joy
Left lingering in their chubby shapes
by some dear, merry boy,
And dainty little aprons of yellow, blue
and pink,
Tell tales of happy little girls, who play
in them, I think.
Wee sturdy faded overalls by yonder
humble cot
Look just as though some busy lad is
happy in his lot.
I think that clotheslines really help to
make the day so fair
By their decorative banners all aflutter-
ing in the air.

(Meet in Our Little Studio on the second Tuesday of each month.)

Our Little Studio



Upper Left—Odd Shapes Cut From Paper. Upper Right—Drawn by an Indian. Middle Left—Sketches of a Moving Object. Middle Center—Window Sketching From Memory. Middle Right—A Sketch Made When Traveling. Lower Left—A Child's Impression Sketched From a Moving Train. Lower Right—Another Sketch Made When Traveling.

The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is getting so crowded with letters that it is impossible to publish all of them, much as we should like to. Following are letters and extracts, with an extra long list from which we hope you will be able to pick out a correspondent with the same interests as yours.—Ed.

Salisbury, S. Rhodesia

Dear Editor:

I am 12 years old and I live on a farm 15 miles from the town. We have a donkey, two dogs, a cat, four little pups which are two days old and also a tiny kitten called "Tinkerbell."

We go to school in a hut made of grass. We all attend the Christian Science Sunday School and we have had the Monitor as long as I can remember. I think it would be great fun to correspond through the Monitor.

Ruth H.

Chouchilla, Calif.

Dear Editor:

I haven't seen any letters from Madera County, so I thought I would write to the Mail Bag. I enjoy reading the Children's and Young Folks' Pages. I am 12 years old and would like to correspond with some girl here or in a foreign country.

Virginia R.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

I have made a general science notebook for school work almost entirely out of Monitor clippings, with only a few from books and other papers.

If any girls would care to write me I would love to tell them about Washington. I am 14.

Jeanne W.

Canton, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Not having seen this city represented in your Mail Bag, I decided to add it to your list, as this city is important in history. It is the home of William McKinley. There is a large monument for him, which was built by the pennies of the school children of this country.

Mary H.

P. S. I am 15 and if any girl cares to write to me, I would be grateful.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

Of all the interesting articles and stories to be found in The Christian Science Monitor I think that the Mail Bag easily claims first place in the hearts of many boys and girls. I like to read the letters from this country and Europe, especially of those who live far away from Cleveland. I would like to correspond with girls of my age—15.

Harriet B.

Anderson, Texas

Dear Editor:

Isn't it thrilling to know that one can make friends through the Mail Bag? I am 15 years old and would like to correspond with a girl about my age who likes music.

I live in a small town situated among high hills. You can see many beautiful views from this little town.

Lillian B.

[Thank you for the description of "Night," Lillian.—Ed.]

San Francisco, California

Dear Editor:

I want to tell you how much I enjoy the Monitor. The articles are so helpful and instructive and I found them a constant and reliable help in my school work. When we lived in Europe it was a joy to have our Monitors come and the news never seemed old, for good news is never old.

I should like to hear from some of the girls about 14 or 15.

Piroska P.

Will the following please send in their names and addresses? There is a letter for each of them: Ethel M. of Griffith, N. S. W.; Betty H. of Evanston, Ill., and Mary Ferry of Seattle, Wash.

The following would like to receive letters:

John J., San Pedro, Calif. (stamps).

Gordon S. (13), San Diego, Calif. (stamps).

Louise S. (11), Caruthers, Calif. (books).

Henrietta H. (14), Evanston, Ill. (Camp Fire).

Esther L. (15), Saugatuck, Mich. (From a girl 15.)

Karna Nelson (13), Chanute, Kan. (Camp Fire).

Eva A. (13), Alexandria, La. (From Greece and Spain.)

Helen H. (11), Brattleboro, Vt. (music and stamps).

Florence C. (11), Evanston, Ill. (From a girl 11, in England.)

Jacqueline K. (13), Davenport, Ia. (From a girl 13.)

Mary F. (13), Los Angeles, Calif. (From England and France. French, books and music.)

Ruth N. (10), Lincoln, Kan. (From a girl 10.)

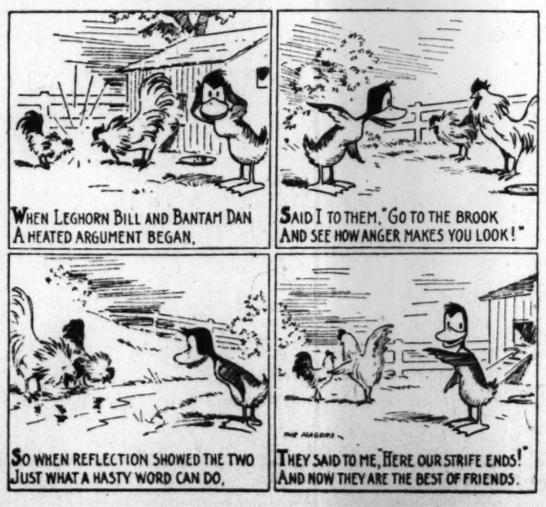
Jennett R. (12), Los Angeles, Calif. (From a girl 12.)

Beryl R. (15), Buffalo, N. Y. (From any girl "who would care to write.")

Eunice P., Arlington, Wyo. (From girls in the southern United States, also California and Alaska.)

Marjorie R., Cheshire, Mass. (From a girl in England.)

The Adventures of Waddles



Mysterious Neighbors Up the Creek

By FRANCES M. WARN

THE boys' log cabin was quite near a little stream that they called Sylvan Creek. It was an obliging little stream that was not too deep nor too shallow nor too hot nor too cold, but, like the little bear's soup, it was just right. Glen and Bob and Rex loved it very much and felt it belonged to them. They loved the pine woods all about their cabin, too. They liked to hear the pine needles crackle under their boots and they liked to smell the clean spicy sweet fragrance when the warm sun stood on the trees.

But one day something very strange happened to their little river. It was getting lower and lower. Sometimes their canoe would scrape on the bottom even going just to the lily pond. It was very strange for there had been plenty of rain.

"I never knew it to do this before," said Bob.

"What if the whole thing should dry up? questioned Glen.

"It would be terrible," exploded Rex.

But lower and lower the river shrank and the boys looked on helplessly. "It's no joke," they all agreed one morning as they ate their flap-jack breakfast.

"Maybe the fellows up at Camp Kabagam are trying to change the course and take our river over by their camp," said Glen suspiciously.

"That's it!" agreed Rex.

"Let's follow it up and see what is going on at the head," proposed Bob.

"Some navigator, Bob," laughed Rex. "We'd bump on the bottom every other stroke of the paddle."

"We still have our feet," announced Bob, "I'm going to follow the old tram road and go up."

A Tramp Up Stream

"We'll all go," they decided and off they started.

It was a hard tramp up the old tram road. The branches of the young trees came together overhead and the long grass on the old rotted cross ties made a slippery carpet. But with stooping and crawling they made their way quietly along, hoping that in this thicket they might see a deer.

Suddenly snap—crash! A tree had fallen.

"Something's here," whispered Rex, pulling back.

"No doubt about it," replied Glen. "I've had enough."

"Stick by the ship,' 'urged Bob. "Sh—I see something moving—." Splash went the water in the little stream. Breathlessly they hung together and waited.

"Look over there," whispered excited Bob. Backed up all around was Sylvan Creek until it looked like a miniature lake. "Our stream's all up here, just look at it!"

"It's a beaver dam!" announced Rex.

"Over there's their house," said Bob, pointing to a big pile of sticks.

"Looks like our wood pile," laughed Rex. "Wonder how they get into it?"

"Doors are under water, I suppose," said Glen. "A good scheme to keep fellows like us out, all right."

"They are clever enough," Bob complimented them, "I just wish you would look at all these little trees they have cut down."

"Some are not so small, either," spoke up Glen.

"Think of gnawing them down with your teeth," said Rex. "How do they ever drag them to their dam?"

"The've dug out little canals to float some of them," observed Bob. "It's all pretty clever, I'd say, but we've got to have some water down by our camp."

"You're right," said Rex.

"I'd hate to tear out their dam."

"Well, what'll we do?"

Bob's eyes twinkled. "I've thought of something," he said. "We'll haul and drag and pull that iron pipe that is down by the camp and put that through their dam. I don't think that would be so slow. We'd soon have a stream again!"

Piping the Stream

So that was what they did. They were pretty weary that night as they sat around their camp fire talking things over.

"Seems kind of mean to shut the water off so easy after they've worked so hard and long," said Bob; "I'm just a bit ashamed."

"It must have taken them weeks to build that dam."

"Think of gnawing down all those poplar trees and hauling them to where they wanted them. You could see the marks of their teeth on all the little stumps. See this piece that I brought back with me."

The boys examined the little ridged teeth-marks on the tiny log that was about as big around as Bob's arm. It was pointed at both ends and looked like a blunt lead pencil.

"Kind of makes a fellow feel mean all right," said Bob. "They work weeks, and in five minutes we put in an iron pipe that spoils their whole job."

"But — they were spoiling our stream," insisted Glen.

"We had to have water," contended Rex.

"Yes, we did," agreed Bob, and, satisfied, they turned into their bunks and were soon asleep.

With their morning dip came a big surprise. The water in the swimming hole was as low as ever. Bob couldn't understand it; Glen couldn't understand it; Rex couldn't understand it. So they hurried through their breakfast and up to the beaver dam. The house was still there, the dam was still there, the pipe was still there—but there was no water running through it. Bob investigated, lying flat down on the sturdy dam.

"Some class to them," he said with a queer smile.

"What have they done?" asked Glen.

"Sent the water running up-hill?" chuckled Rex.

"They've plugged the pipe!" announced Bob, with a sheepish grin.

"They got the best of us after all," laughed Glen.

"Don't believe it took them as long to plug the pipe as it did us to haul it," smiled Rex. "Can you beat it?"

"No, and I'm not going to try," said Bob. "Anything that is that smart deserves to be let alone." And they went back to camp.

"I always did like dry land," grinned Rex as he put some beans on to boil.

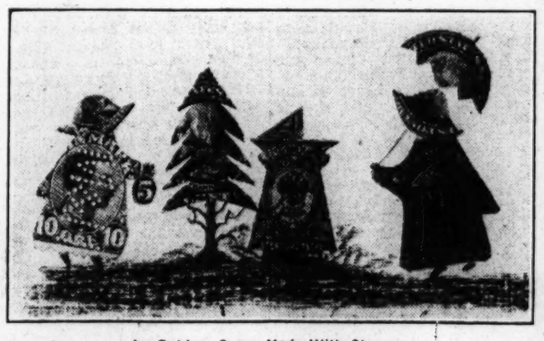
"And I'm not going into the 'stop-that-leak' business," announced Bob, "not while the beavers are our little neighbors up the creek."

They Find the Beavers

After that they put in much time slipping quietly up the creek and hiding behind mossy banks trying to get a glimpse of the beaver friends. But it was not easy. Finally one evening just at dusk they saw the whole beaver family at work. One of the large beavers was standing guard like a soldier while all the rest gnawed down the tiny poplar trees and hauled them to the dam. Now and then the little beavers would stop to eat some of the juicy bark and play.

Bob and Rex and Glen smiled at one another, then quietly slipped away and back to the cabin. After all, it was more interesting to have nice neighbors like that than to have Sylvan Creek full of water.

Stamp Decorations



An Outdoor Scene Made With Stamps.

Collect old stamps in as many colors as is possible, as bright colors and different designs may be combined in many ways to decorate boxes, covers, and toys. If you have a plain box which you wish to decorate, paste the gay stamps over the entire box. You may be able to make a star or some other design from one-color stamps and make the background of another color, which will make a pleasing contrast.

You can make covers for scrapbooks or collections of pictures by pasting stamps on two pieces of cardboard, and tieing these covers together with bright ribbon. The name of your scrapbook or the initials of your name may be formed by first printing them in big letters on the cover and then pasting on the stamps, cut to fit the letters.

A pretty decoration for the edge may be made by forming the stamps into triangles or half-circles around the cover. For one design, the initials could be in yellow stamps and the edge in purple or green. Old doll furniture or shabby games may be brightened by these stamp decorations, and cardboard furniture entirely covered with the red stamps would look well in a doll house or a store.

WORD BUILDING WITH
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An Educational Game to Teach One-Syllable Words
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1607 West 9th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

The Catbird

"Yow, e-yow! squawk!"

Such a grating, unmusical cat-call! Surely the sound did not come from that graceful, dark gray bird there in the shrubbery? Watch a moment.

There he sits, beautifully formed, bright-eyed, black-capped, black-tailed, his only enlivening color being the patch of bright chestnut under the tail coverts. His wings, some 2 inches shorter than his tail, are folded. His head is small and sleek.

Hark! what song is that? A thrush, a mockingbird? No, it is our gray bird in the syringa, who a few moments ago sounded true to his name, catbird. Now his song swells forth gloriously.

A pause—a short flight to the cedar hedge. There he slumps, head and tail drooping. "Me-ow! row!" he croaks dismally.

The catbird is a most interesting neighbor. He imitates many of the other birds, and it is hard to tell what song, if any, is really his own. He belongs to the mockingbird family and is sometimes called the black-capped thrush.

The catbird pays more attention to his personal appearance than most birds, spending much time in preening and primping. He is about 9 inches long, slightly shorter than the robin, and not as plump.

He is frequently seen in shrubbery near houses, and builds his nest, sometimes in hedges or shrubs in the dooryard, sometimes in wild berry bushes or thickets.

Catbirds are not in the least particular as to what building material they use, and scraps of anything available go into the carelessly woven nest—bits of paper blowing about the lawn, roots, threads, grass—but fine black rootlets seem the favored material for lining. The four or five eggs are dark greenish blue.

The catbird has a fondness for the small cultivated fruits, and in consequence is considered something of a pest by those who raise them. But once hear him sing at his best and you will not grudge him what he takes. He eats insects, also; grasshoppers, ants, crickets and beetles.

He has a broad range over the United States and well up into Canada, being, however, somewhat rare west of the Rockies. Winters he spends in the Gulf States, Cuba and Central America.

The Dun-Colored Dipper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dun-colored percher, a bobber and bower,
Constantly wet by the waterfall's shower,
Haunting the lonely, dim, canyon-walled streams
Hidden afar from the sun's warming beams.
Diving undaunted while white waters pour
Down in a hurry with song-drowning roar.
Your feet are unwebbed, but your wings deft and strong
Keep you near bottom, propel you along.
Resting serenely beside foam and spray
Where waters dash headlong a-down the wild way.
Winging off swiftly the moment surprised
And gone in the mist before realized.
Lively yet lonely, a bird small and chipper,
Bobber and bower, the dun-colored dipper.

Oscar H. Roesner.

Current Events

Naval Conference Over

THE Naval Conference at Geneva has adjourned, and the three powers taking part—Great Britain, Japan and the United States—have been unable to reach an agreement. In 1922 the Washington agreement, including these nations and France and Italy as well, was signed; and this limited the tonnage, size and armament of capital ships in the navies of these countries. On Feb. 10 of this year President Coolidge issued an invitation for another conference which, it was hoped, would bring about further reduction in naval armament—including cruisers, destroyers and submarines, and in June the meetings started.

The United States wanted the total amount of tonnage limited for auxiliary ships as well as capital ships. The American delegates urged that with long distances between their naval bases the type of cruiser which has a displacement of 10,000 tons and mounts eight-inch guns is the best suited for America's needs.

Great Britain desired that cruisers be reduced in size and armament and that the ratio of 5-5-3 (which means that Japan may build three ships to Great Britain's and the United States' five ships) be applied to 10,000-ton cruisers as well as capital ships, reducing the size of armament from 8-inch guns to 6-inch guns. The British delegates favored smaller auxiliary ships for they felt that the more they had of these the better for the protection of all the British possessions.

Japan wanted a ban placed on the construction of battleships, but desired a higher ratio than 3-5 for auxiliary vessels. The Japanese are in favor of small craft, particularly submarines, to use along the nation's trade routes.

Conversations were held in which the pros and cons of these three programs were discussed in detail; but no satisfactory agreement could be reached, and not any of the compromises recommended by the nations were found suitable; so that no treaty could be signed, and the conference was adjourned.

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State of the United States, said regarding the Geneva Conference:

I do not consider the failure to make an agreement now as final, and I am confident that the work done at Geneva will make it possible after consultation between the governments to find a basis for reconciling the divergent views and lead to the early conclusion of an agreement for the limitation of auxiliary naval vessels.

Another Link Between Canada and the United States

The new International Peace Bridge which spans the Niagara River from Buffalo in the United States to Fort Erie in Canada has been formally dedicated, with the governments of both nations pledged to keep the peace which has lasted between them for more than a century.

The Prince of Wales and Vice-President Dawes met in the middle of the bridge and exchanged courtesies; and with the symbolic cutting of a ribbon which stretched from rail to rail and barred passage, the royal party and the American party went together to the American end of the bridge, where the ceremony was continued.

An official welcome was extended for the United States Government by the Secretary of State, to the Canadian officials and their British guests, including the Prime Ministers of Canada and Ontario, the Prince of Wales, his brother, Prince George, and Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain.

The Prince of Wales said in part: "May this bridge be not only a material link between our people but also a symbol of our friendly contacts."

There was present an audience of nearly 200,000 persons and millions more listened in by radio in both countries.

CAMPS FOR BOYS
CAPE COD CAMPS FOR BOYS
Mashnee Island, Buzzards Bay, Mass.
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THE HOME FORUM

Adventures in the Dictionary

THIS little green-bound volume that lies before me on the table, seven inches by four in size and containing exactly one thousand pages, is in some respects the most remarkable book I possess. For one thing, although it came from the Clarendon Press of Oxford University only three years ago, anywhere from ten to one hundred thousand years went to its making. For another thing, most of the raw materials that compose all the other English books in my library are to be found in its pages. Finally, it is packed from end to end with information and entertainment inextricably mixed and twined together. It is accurate and marvelous at once, it is serious and farcical, wise and witty, up-to-date and prehistoric. I do not see how anything more than this could be truly said in praise of the versatility of any book.

The usefulness of the lexicographer's work needs no argument whatever, yet the dictionary salesmen who visit me dilate upon nothing else. Never yet has one of these gentlemen, several of whom have been intelligent, said to me in fact or in effect: "I can assure you, sir, that you will find this work exciting, full of strange and unpredictable matters, packed with beauty, replete with lore. No novel of these fifty years is more thrilling, no drama since Shakespeare contains more revelations of human nature, and as for poetry, there has been nothing more beautiful since Homer. In short, I know that you will enjoy this book."

The dictionary salesmen I have met have not talked in this way, but this is the way they ought to talk; this is something like what I should say if I were in their place. I should assume that my prospective customers already knew how a dictionary may be used for everyday purposes—such, for example, as finding out for the hundredth time how to spell "leisure" and discovering what species of reptile a mongoose is. People who do not know that a dictionary is good for such things will never buy one anyway, and so I should devote myself to the proof that it is actually good reading.

Of course, it is always to be remembered that to the dull all things are dull. Even you and I, when we put the dictionary to dull uses, may expect to get corresponding results. But one who knows how to read will read any book, even the telephone directory, with all he has and is, with the total range of his knowledge and experience and memory and imagination. Such a reader can set forth upon endless travels from any one of the thousand pages in a little green dictionary.

One good way to read this book is to start at the first page and to take the words as they come. Considering, however, that many others may be working on the same plan, we do well, if the display of learning is any part of our purpose, to begin with Z instead of A. Just as in the reading of encyclopædias we are likely to find more people who are well informed about Abyssinia than we do of those who are voluble upon Zanzibar, so a knowledge of those strange-looking words beginning with "zy" is more useful socially than acquaintance with aardvark or abacus. I like what my little book has to say about Zoroastrianism as much as I do its remarks upon "a" and "an." I like the words I meet in it for the first time, such as "mpret"—who would have supposed without typographical proof that such a word as "mpret" had ever crept, climbed, or intruded into the English fold?—as well as I do the oldest friends that my infancy knew. I take some pleasure, although it is not very keen, in being informed about things I did not know before; I am much pleased whenever the book confirms my own heretical opinions. Thus I read on from page to page, always entertained, growing more learned every day. At present I am deep in the C's. I find C to be an unexpectedly interesting letter. Next year, at this time, I hope to be reading through C again, on the second lap. And always I am hoping that some wiseacre of a Polonius will espy me hunched over my dictionary and will ask "What do you read, my lord?" For then I shall answer, with what brilliant originality and in tones thrilling with pride and affection, "Words! Words!"

✧ ✧ ✧

But although I allow myself to speak lightly of these exercises, I cannot conceal my deep love and veneration for the treasure this volume contains. What thoughts should we have without words to shape and hold them, or what emotions even without words to give them voice? Ruffling the pages of the book, I catch in a second of time glimpses of a hundred words that have been upon men's lips in some form or other for a thousand centuries. What a wonder that these mere sounds should be the oldest things that men have made, literally more enduring than bronze, as Horace said, so that the Sphinx is a child of yesterday beside them! And then to think how they have been jostled up and down like pebbles on this bank and shoal of time, how they have been worn thin and polished by the attrition of ages until ready for our use. We need not be surprised to find in almost every ancient word some mark of human nature, for it is the very creature of our breath, and if has dwelt intimately with us through all its vast longevity. We have set our indelible human stamp upon every common word in the language, as a king sets his image upon a coin, so that he who knows how to read "words, words" may almost afford to leave all other human records alone.

For a word, almost any word we may choose, is not a spontaneous growth. It has been toiled for long and arduously, it has been earned in the labor of thought, it has been groped for long before it was found, it has been lost and saved again many times. A word is a tiny segment of order reclaimed from Chaos and old Night; it is a trophy marking the spot where once, long ago, the armies of ignorance turned back and the legions of light achieved a victory. If that victory had not been won or that trophy set up to commemorate it, your thought and mine would be so much the less precise or wide or fair. Take any one of the great words that we speak so trippingly on the tongue as though they were entirely costless—say the word "absolute." Of course, it is not the word so much as the idea that the word isolates and pins down that was so great an achievement, but the whole process that gave us this conception and the word that names it was a work of intellectual giants toiling mightily. And this we may say of ten thousand others. Then should we not treat them with a certain reverence, remembering what they have cost our fathers long ago, learning such part of their history as scholarship reveals, pronouncing each with precision and with clear knowledge of its range and force? The little book on my table holds all the important words in our tongue, and it is a record, therefore, of one of the severest struggles mankind has ever made. It is also the inventory of our chief inheritance.

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Some may find fault with the dictionary because its words are not arranged in any significant order, but for my part I am not disturbed by this because the arrangement of words in order is my chief business and delight. I love to think of them one at a time and I love the sounds of them for the sake of beautiful sound alone—"silver," "reservoir," "vervain," "abracadabra"—but this is only striking a note here and there with one finger on a rich instrument. The skill is in taking these rich notes by handfuls, making them chime, making them laugh and cry, making them mourn and dance and sing. I can think of nothing more wonderful than this, that out of a mere mouthful of air a man may shape harmonies that will set the hearts of listeners thousands of miles, nay, thousands of years, distant, suddenly astir with delight I think there can hardly be any nobler art than this that makes temples for mankind out of mere ink and paper. But to play those harmonies, to set those far-off hearts astir, to lay even a single stone of those fair temples, one must know to a nicety the timbre of fifty thousand different notes. O vita brevis, ars longa! Come, my dictionary.

Out of us all
That make rhymes,
Will you choose
Sometimes,
As the winds use
A crack in the wall,
Choose me.
You English words?

O. S.

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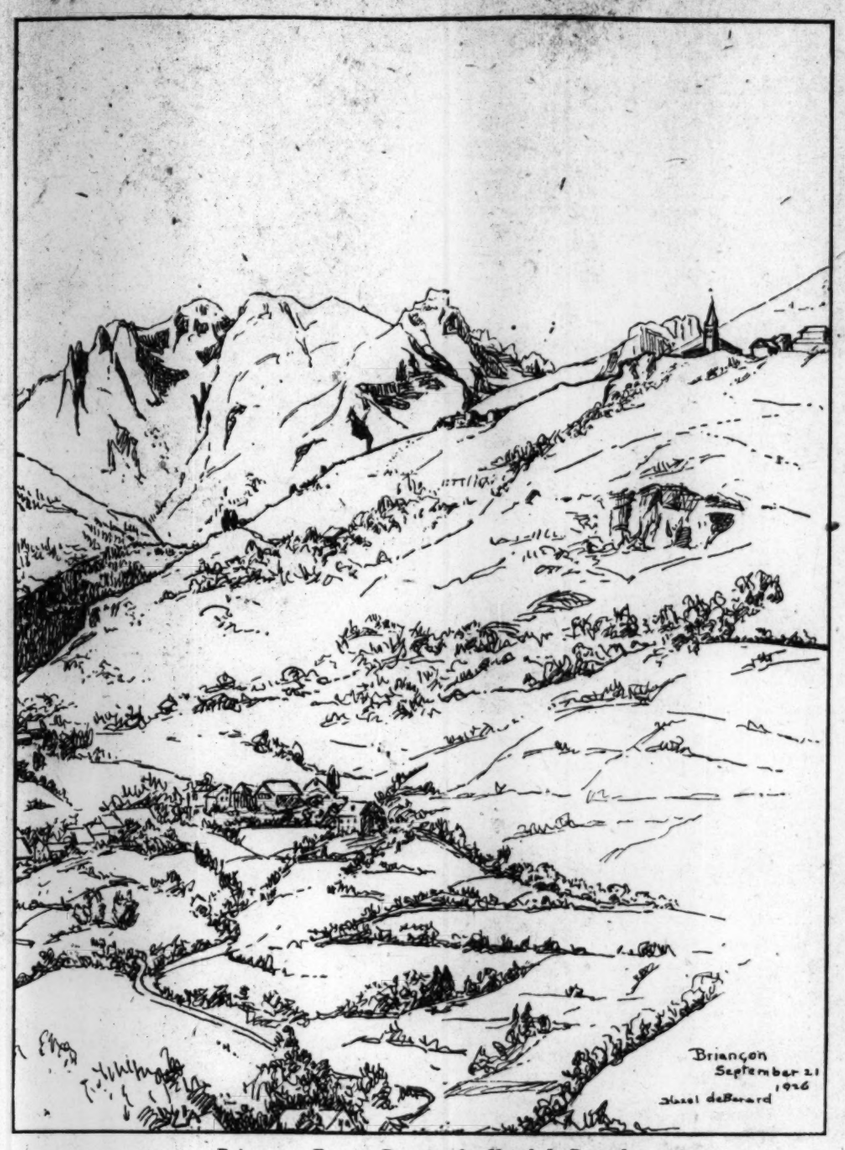

Briançon. From a Drawing by Hazel de Berard.

A Desert Impression

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Noonday stillness!

Thin yellow air makes distance less.
The quivering waves of shimmering heat
Would tell the eye of silver rivers
In liquid circles ever widening
Till cut off sharply
By the o'erturned bowl of heaven's blue.
The muffled whir of busy insects on the wing,—
The quick gray flash of a squirrel's hurried way—
A lizard, still as stone, basks in the sun.

All is still! Noon!

LAURA JONES RAWLINSON.

Shakespeare Perennial

Shakespeare's plays have, too, a mysterious quality of perennial freshness. One may read them again and again and at each reading something fresh appears, a character will assume a new significance, a phrase will suddenly take on a more vivid meaning. The final criticism of Shakespeare will never be written.—G. B. HARRISON, in "The Genius of Shakespeare."

August Guests

One by one they came, in the wake of spring, until now August can find scarcely a foothold for the families of marigolds and asters, brought with the assured promise of a home. But of course they were made welcome, the thoughtful pansies suggesting sunny beds and borders, while the sweet peas and the honysuckle climbed obligingly higher up the trellis to make more room.

To be sure many of the early comers are gone, choosing to follow the lure of June and the sunny invitation of July; of these but a few late roses are left and slowly they are dropping away with sweet graceful adieux, followed by admiring glances from the tall hollyhock family, who, with all their achievement of color copying, cannot attain the distinctive elegance of the rose family nor acquire the fragrant attar that is theirs alone.

The dahlias too, look after them, but with an indifference verging on hauteur, one that betokens them entirely satisfied with themselves, and truly, the gorgeousness of their velvets, in superb hues, outdoes anything in the garden, their stately mien making them rather the envy of the nasturtiums who mingle quite unostentatiously with the humble sweet clover and the spice-vendor family of pinks, although, in their red-gold frocks and green parasols they are among the most attractive of the garden guests.

Modestly disclaiming any high station are the verbenas, noticeable in the loveliest of rainbow frocks and who appear very friendly with the petunias, with whom they have much in common, both patronizing the same color artist.

But stiffly indeed do the stocks regard their neighbors; old-fashioned they may be, but assured of their position they take their dignified way with a reserve born of their lineage, looking askance at the gossipy group of tall, willowy cosmos girls who come tripping in—usually a bit late—their pink hats bobbing, the wind fluttering their green draperies.

Glowing at noon with all the splendor of a brilliant assemblage, they take on at twilight the soft gray of a shrouded host—one that merges with night into the background of darkness, where, gently, they sway dreaming and silent, listening to the song of the stars.

ALL around were mountains. As the travelers stood on the platform of the little railroad station at Briançon in the French Alps and looked up the steep road to the old walled town far above them, an unusual activity at the end of the platform caught their attention. A squad of soldiers in the dark blue uniform of the Chasseurs Alpins were unloading supplies from the lately-arrived train, lashing them together in a huge net with a hook at the top not unlike those used for hauling baggage from the holds of ocean steamers. The Americans strolled near to watch, followed happily by the informative French gentleman who had adopted them on the train.

"It is for the levitating of revictualments at the forts!" he explained. "By the means of steel threads, as you will soon see, mesdames."

They all looked obediently and found the "steel threads" to be heavy cables that from a firm anchorage near by ran off in half a dozen different directions into the air, each aimed at the gray top of one of the surrounding peaks. They had not noticed the forts but there they were, fitted into the rocky contour of the mountains, their gray walls rising in terraces and zigzags, until only the slightly more regular lines of the construction distinguished them from the natural rocks.

"Only regard!" said the informative gentleman, and they obediently "regarded" intently the further proceedings. The soldiers, with a mighty heave, lifted the last crate into the net, there was a signaling wave of the arm from the one who seemed to be in command, apparently to a tiny figure far off on the sky line—half a mile away—a mile—who could judge by the unfamiliar air route—and as if by magic the load began to lift.

"How clever!" the artist began, and then interrupted herself with a startled, "O-oh! What fun!" Three of the soldiers, their picturesque berets sagging over one ear, and on their faces an amusing mixture of superiority over foreign ladies who must wait for an automobile to mount the hill, and a childlike joy in their surprise and admiration, had made a spectacular leap to the edges of the dangling pile of boxes and were now sailing off diagonally across the valley.

"Au 'voir, 'sieur et 'dames!" they shouted, and the travelers, too newly arrived on French soil to dare to venture in a foreign tongue, but intensely sympathetic, waved frantically in reply.

Doubtless in far-off America they had all seen workmen riding aloft on steel beams, but somehow, in this unfamiliar wild setting of gray mountains, green fields and ancient, walled town, it seemed more thrilling.

They were silhouetted against the blue sky now, the three chasseurs, high in the air off toward the heights beyond the river. One of them leaned far out, seemingly poised on nothing, and holding carelessly by one hand, waved his cap in farewell. His voice could just be heard down the breeze that was beginning to flow in over the high pass at the end of the valley—"'soir, 'dames!" and two of the travelers, forgetting their linguistic fears, waved back and shouted a hearty if indeterminate greeting, comprehensible to any ear, a sort of a prolonged, cordial, "Heh," of good will.

Ricotte, the Squirrel

The little squirrel was drinking the milk of welcome, daintily holding the edges of the bowl with both her hands. Which done, she proceeded to wipe her nose on the velvet of the sofa, passed her ten fingers through the fur of her head with a Byronic gesture, spread her tail like an interrogation point along her back, and plunged into the absorbing business of cracking hazel nuts. . . . According to the code of all true wild animals when brought into contact with friendly two-legged ones, she expressed her feeling in some such fashion:

"You are not my enemy? Then you are a friend? Sure? Then here is my confidence—my trust!" Thereupon she jumped onto my shoulder and intrusted to my care, safely tucked between my collar and my neck, the largest of the hazel nuts, suitably wrapped in a lock of my hair.

Next day I removed her chain. A chain for that Will-o'-the-Wisp, that fluttering flame! A chain for that exile who had travelled, caged, across the ocean and who was adopting us like a native land! She felt, without daring to believe it, the breaking of the bond, and remained motionless for an instant, sitting like a little kangaroo, quivering, her two hands pressed to her breast, as if under stress of strong emotion. Then she ventured a short, incredulous leap, almost awkward. A longer leap landed her light as thistle-down on the edge of the open window. But a third, confident this time, brought her back to my shoulder. She flew at it, tracing in the air the mysterious arch, the ideal bridge, that overlaps the abyss between the souls of animals and ourselves.

There she is now, in front of me. A moment ago she was elsewhere. Another moment and where will she be? I have known her for such a short time that every morning I find that I do not quite remember her shape, her colouring. She surprises me anew at every awakening. A black stripe goes down her back. Her sides, clothed in a close, smooth coat, have bronze-green reflections on them, bringing into sharp contrast a tail coruscating like a flaming osprey, which makes people remark wonderingly: "Why on earth does Ricotte wear an ostrich feather instead of a tail?"

Her eyes—well, let us say she has squirrel's eyes, and that should be sufficient to explain that they are beautiful, well-shaped, and quick. The ears are rounded like those of mice and set off at the edge with a little rolled border. Four diminutive paws—four! what waste!—when one alone is sufficient for the most subtle devastation!

Here she is, crossing the table in little leaps, clasping to her heart a huge wad of absorbent cotton that she has taken. Every day Ricotte invests in a new set of household goods. A ball of string, under her busy hands, resumes its original hempen state, and from the telephone wire she appropriates all the silk fluff she thinks she may need. She spins for herself a large cocoon of wool, in the centre of which she sleeps, washes, slices almonds and lets fall on current events her disapproving "Keugh! Kheugh!"

She returns empty-handed and sits down to keep me company. Looking at her I cannot help laughing, to which she responds in true squirrel fashion—by turning a somersault of electric rapidity—so rapid that I am not sure I saw it.—From "Cats, Dogs & I," by COLETTE, translated by PRINCESS ALEXANDRE GAGARINE.

The Water Jar

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

On my garden wall
An olla stands;
Humble water jar of blackened clay,
Product of the peon's wheel
And hands. Though not devoid
Of grace in outline—
Of dullish glaze.

From the balcony
Where I sew or read,
One eye on the task in hand,
Yet both straying to feed
On the joyous scene below

Of flowers, and trees
And lily-pool inside
The wall;
I notice that the breeze,
Blowing sprays of yellow broom
Against the jar,
Transforms it to a thing
Of beauty.

Now it is etched all over
With a charming riot
Of the flowers, canary color.
Again, one graceful stem or two,
With yellow-tasseled ends,
From up the base appear to grow
And melt into the ebon glaze.

A passer-by, outside the wall
An earthen jar may see.
While from this height,
When broom flowers grow
And breezes blow,
A wondrous sight—
Clay, overspread with bloom and light—
Appears to me.

ELIZABETH ROOT SPEERS.

The Glory of the Moors

Enthroned on a spur of the high Sierra Nevada sits Granada, the proud city of the ancient Moorish kings. Approaching it from the west, the way is through a magnificent country of rolling mountains and fertile vegas, through scores of miles of orchards that extend to the very gates of the city. . . .

Granada proper rests on sloping ground at the base of two spurs of the foothills of the sierra. . . . Occupying one of the two mountain spurs on which the houses clamber down the hillside and join themselves to the town below is the picturesque Albaicin, the old quarter of the Moorish aristocracy. Crowning the other spur, across the wooded banks of the Rio Darro, a narrow stream that takes its rise in the snowy summits of the high sierra, rests the glory of the caliphs and the treasured jewel of modern Spain, the incomparable Alhambra.

It is from the heights of the Albaicin, across the wooded gorge, that you get the most comprehensive and striking view of the vast enclosure of the Alhambra. You may be disappointed in this distant prospect of the buildings themselves, because, in the grim plaster walls which mask ancient fortifications of massive strength there is little beauty save that of virility. The towered and battlemented ramparts, which are part of the palace itself, are plain to the point of austerity and are unembellished by sculpture or ornamentation, so that, in the exterior aspect, there is not the slightest betrayal of the surpassing splendor within. But in the dramatic setting of the Alhambra there can be no possible disappointment. Surmounting the crest of a wooded ridge, the long series of buildings that forms the palace and citadel, glinting with light, rises almost like a phantom shape among the greenery, culminating in the Generalife, the summer palace of the kings. On a lofty ridge at the edge of an intervening ravine, amid the deep foliage of its gardens, the Generalife stands in isolation like a fairy palace. Rising in the distant background are the naked, towering heights of the Sierra Nevada, whose crests, during most of the year, flaunt a heavy mantle of snow which dwindles in summer to a few glistening ribbons. . . .

Even as you enter the door of the palace you get no suggestion of regal splendor, for, like most buildings of the Moors, it is plain and unadorned. It was a belief of the Arabs that outward ostentation was distasteful to the Most High, and that His displeasure would be visited upon those who made a pretense of riches. And so the exterior walls are without display, serving only, by way of contrast, to increase the poignant sense of beauty within.

The palace of the Alhambra can claim no preëminence because of its magnitude. . . . It is not in its size that its splendor rests, but in the delicate beauty of its rooms and courts, in the proportions of walls and ceilings, in the exquisite grace of its windows, in the slender perfection of its columns, in its multitude of vistas. . . . The walls and ceilings represent the supreme achievement in Moorish decoration. They bear designs in the most minute geometrical patterns, and are executed in superb coloring—delicate arabesques, brilliantly colored azulejos, exquisite mosaics, honeycomb vaulting, and fretworks in stucco that have all the quality of lace. In one room alone the honeycomb vaulting of the ceiling contains no less than five thousand cells, each one differing from the other, yet all blending into a perfect harmony. As in the mosque at Cordova, here, in its essence, is the tent of the Arab, the slender columns, like tent poles, supporting vaulted ceilings, and the walls, resplendent in arabesque decoration, resembling the colorful rugs and draperies that embellish the tent interiors. . . .

None of these rooms is of heroic size. In the aggregate they cover a relatively small area, but there is always a sense of spaciousness and at every turn there is lyric beauty. For the most part the rooms open on the patios, and their gracefully wrought windows overlook the wooded gorge of the Darro and the tumbled mass of whitewashed houses on the hill of the Albaicin beyond. If every turn within the palace has poetic loveliness, every view from the ajimezes or "arched windows" is a vista of enchantment.—ROBERT MEDILL MCBRIDE, in "Spanish Towns and People."

Opening the Door

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMETIMES circumstances appear very perplexing. Our competency to cope with problems seems so overbalanced with inability, our sense of supply with insufficiency, and our happiness with dissatisfaction that the human problem appears to be almost unsolvable and unbearable. But should it be thus? The Holy Bible gives this assuring promise from God, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me." So if the divine touch seems far from human problems, is it because God fails to keep His promise? or is it because we have not yet fulfilled our part?

One who has attended an affair of state will remember the attention, respect, and honor extended to the potentate. These honorable bestowals are increased proportionably to the importance of the position. If this be so, should not the creator and governor and controller of the universe receive in far greater degree, the attention, praise, honor, reverence, glory, and obedience due unto Him? Failure to do this is not always because desire is lacking, but rather because fuller understanding is needed of how to perform this holy obligation. The need is supplied through the study and practice of Christian Science.

The universality of God's love for man is expressed clearly through the title of divine Principle which Christian Science gives to Him. Whatever is governed by immutable Principle is free to everyone who fulfills its demands. Millions of people may work out the same problem in mathematics at the same time. The ideas which the figures represent are unlimited; the rules are infallible, and permit no mistakes; and the answer is available to every one who applies the rules correctly. Mistakes are no part of the figures, the rules, or their application, or of the answer. Similarly, divine Principle, God, is ever present at the door of our thought with the right ideas for us, which when applied according to His loving rules, invariably solve our human problems divinely and scientifically. Incompetency, insufficiency, and dissatisfaction are no more a part of one's problem, according to divine Principle, than are mistakes in mathematics a part of the correct solution. But competency, sufficiency, and intelligence are always at hand with which to solve all human problems according to divine Principle.

As every outward manifestation expresses thought, so is the receiving of divine Principle's goodness the result of thought. To "open the door" requires correct thinking, as surely as the mathematical problem requires accuracy in the solving of it. Mistakes must be detected and rejected;—such mistakes as trusting, fearing, or loving whatever tends to dishonesty, material pride, personal power. It is attention to God, or good; it is trust that divine Principle is supreme in righteousness; it is the desire to glorify God; it is willingness to receive according to His giving; and to give according to His will; it is the desire to love Him, to receive His love, and to express it to others,—that opens the door. Through the glorious results in her life due to opening the door of her thought to God, Mrs. Eddy says truly from experience, in her book, "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 127): "When a hungry heart petitions the divine Father-Mother God for bread, it is not given a stone,—but more grace, obedience, and love. If this heart, humble and trustful, faithfully asks divine Love to feed it with the bread of heaven, health, holiness, it will be conformed to a fitness to receive the answer to its desire."

It is the activity of divine Principle which constitutes true, satisfying ability. For example, if one needs employment, he should know that God governs man, and that God can make His ideas known to him. To the faithful listener these ideas come clearly; but sometimes they are so different from anything the human mind might plan! or they are so simple that one may be tempted to question whether they are divine or human! It is well to study alternatives, but even then, sometimes two or more ways of procedure may seem equally desirable. Principle requires absolute trust in divine power; and one may rest assured that, at the right time, divine Mind will make clear beyond doubt the best way of procedure.

God gives us the ability to fulfill His demands. Ability does not always come at first in ways that seem large to the so-called human mind; because when one opens the door of his thought to God for divine ability, the first need may be more peace, increased patience, and enlarged confidence in good. The activity of divine ideas makes way for whatever is needed next, which may be more wisdom, perspicacity, and judgment.

The divine opportunity to serve inevitably follows fitness. But one's first work may be to do things which were unconsidered before, such as manifesting more perfect order, more practicality, a keener sense of values, and more loving consideration for one's neighbor. Whoever keeps the door of his consciousness open to God will gain fitness increasingly, and find correspondingly increased opportunities for righteous service. This tends constantly to spiritual intelligence, sufficiency, and true satisfaction.

John Eliot of Roxbury

He that will write of Eliot must write of charity, or say nothing. His charity was a star of the first magnitude in the bright constellation of his vertues, and the rays of it were wonderfully various and extensive. His liberality to pious uses, whether publick or private, went much beyond the proportions of his little estate in the world. Many hundreds of pounds did he freely bestow upon the poor; and he would, with a very forcible importunity, press his neighbors to join with him in such beneficences. It was a marvelous alacrity with which he imbraced all opportunities of relieving any that were miserable; and the good people of Roxbury doubtless cannot remember (but the righteous God will!) how often and with what ardors, with what arguments, he became a beggar to them for collections in their assemblies, to support such needy objects as had fallen under his observation. . . .

But besides these more substantial expressions of his charity, he made the odors of that grace yet more fragrant unto all that were about him, by that pitifulness and that peaceableness which rendered him yet further amiable. If any of his neighborhood were in distress, he was like a "brother born for their adversity," he would visit them, and comfort them with a most fraternal sympathy. . . .

He was also a great enemy to all contention, and would ring aloud courfeu bell wherever he saw the fires of animosity. When he heard any ministers complain that such and such in their flocks were too difficult for them, the strain of his answer still was, "Brother, compass them!" and "Brother, learn the meaning of those three little words, bear, forbear, forgive." . . . When there was laid before an assembly of ministers a bundle of papers which contained certain matters of difference and contention between some people which our Eliot thought should rather unite, with an amnesty upon all their former quarrels, he (with some imitation of what Constantine did upon the like occasion) hastily threw the papers into the fire before them all, and, with a zeal for peace as hot as that fire, said immediately, "Brethren, wonder not at what I have done; I did it on my knees this morning before I came among you." Such an excess (if it were one) flowed from his charitable inclinations to be found among those peace-makers which, by following the example of that Man who is our peace, come to be called "the children of God." Very worthily might he be called an Irenaeus as being all for peace; and the commendation which Epiphanius gives unto the ancient of that name, did belong unto our Eliot; he was "a most blessed and a most holy man."—From "Mather's Magnalia," 1702.

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SHARP DECLINE FOLLOWS EARLY MARKET RISE

Break of 56 Points in Manhattan Electrical Supply Unsettles List

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Local public utilities were again in demand at the opening of today's stock market, and other prices in the main tended upward, especially the pivotal industrials. Brooklyn Edison duplicated its high price of yesterday, 184 and Consolidated Gas reached a new high of 114. Dupont opened 2 points higher and Southern Railway 1⅝.

Professional traders resumed their activities in a number of issues. The increase of more than 88,000 tons in United States Steel unfilled orders had a stimulating influence, as it was regarded in some speculative quarters as a sign that the industry had "turned the corner." Preliminary expectations, however, discounted the gain to some extent.

General belief that a two for one split up of General Motors stock was due was again expressed in connection with the meeting of directors this afternoon. "Bulls" were interested, too, in the Government crop report, although estimates of excellent wheat and oats harvests were tempered by predictions of a poor crop of corn. The local gas shares were bought on a continuation of merger rumors.

Electrical Supply Slumps

Eastman Kodak and American Express gained 2 and 2¼ points respectively, the latter reaching a new top, and Baldwin, General Railway Signal, Detroit Edison, Radio and New York Central gained a point or more. Mack Trucks and General Asphalt reflected further selling pressure, and there was a continuation of yesterday's selling of California Petroleum on the reduction of the dividend.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular, demand sterling ruling close to $4.85 11-16 and French francs around 3.91¾ cents.

Prices of many industrial shares tumbled fast after a number of new high marks had been made, when a sensational slump occurred in Manhattan Electrical Supply, which got down to 75, compared with 120½, yesterday's final price.

Baldwin, Du Pont, Timken Roller Bearing and Houston Oil, which frequently move within a wide radous, quently move within a wide radius, dropped 3 to 5 points. The renewal rate for standing loans was continued at 3¾ per cent.

Gas Bond a Feature

Brooklyn Union Gas 5½s, climbing rapidly in the wake of the stock on the "big" board, again featured trading in today's stock market. The bonds quickly jumped to 231, around 75 points above the year's low.

High grade mortgages continued firm tendencies in reflection of the reluctance of holders to sell while money conditions continue easy. Chesapeake Corporation 5s were within ⅛ of their record high price, while International Telephone 4½s sold at 93¾, the best of the year.

Weakness cropped out in a few issues bearing a high coupon rate, or quoted at low prices. Ulster & Delaware 5s dropped nearly 2 points to 92½ and Warner Sugar refunding 7s went down 1½ to 90.

French obligations continued their recent firm trend, but some of the German issues inclined to heaviness.

CORN CROP ESTIMATE HAS LARGE GAIN DUE TO BETTER WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—Favorable July weather has resulted in improvement in the Agricultural Department's outlook for crops in general, with the corn yield, in spite of a substantial increase in estimated production, still forecast as the smallest in 26 years.

Increases in the estimated yield of spring wheat and white potatoes, as compared with estimates of July 1, were noted in the department's August report, issued late yesterday, with declines indicated, however, in winter wheat and fruits.

Corn production was forecast at 3,385,226,000 bushels, an increase of 110,000,000 bushels as compared with figures announced a month ago. Spring wheat gained 24,000,000 bushels during the month, the department said, with production now estimated at 298,000,000 bushels, while a decline of 28,000,000 bushels was noted for winter wheat, placing the total estimated yield at 552,767,000 bushels.

The white potato crop was estimated at 411,000,000 bushels, as compared with a five-year average of 394,000,000 bushels. The apple crop was reported to have undergone a decline of 9,000,000 bushels, with fruit prospects generally more unpromising than a month ago.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA PLANS TO INCREASE COMMON

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Regarding the plan of the Standard Oil of Indiana to increase authorized stock from $250,000,000 to $375,000,000 and purchase of part or all of outstanding stock of Pan-American Eastern Corporation, which has control of voting stock of Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company, Standard Oil of Indiana has sent the following notices to shareholders:

A special stockholders' meeting has been called to be held at Whiting, Ind., Sept. 9, at noon, for the purpose of taking action on the question of increasing the authorized capital stock from $250,000,000 to $375,000,000 by increasing the number of shares of authorized capital stock from 10,000,000 shares, par value of $25, to 15,000,000 shares of par value of $25.

"Also for the purpose of taking action upon the question of acquiring all or part of the outstanding shares of the common capital stock of Pan-American Eastern Petroleum Corporation, organized under the laws of Delaware, for cash or by exchange for shares of capital stock of this company at a price or rate and upon by stockholders at such meeting."

Stockholders of record Aug. 10 will be entitled to vote.

WHEAT PRICES HAVE SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (AP)—Reports of increasing black rust damage to domestic spring wheat carried wheat prices upward early today. At the same time corn and oats advanced to new high price records for the season, the Government crop report apparently indicating future heavy abandonment of corn acreage.

Opening at ⅛c off to ⅞c up, wheat later showed gains of about 3 cents. Corn started ½c to 1⅜c down, sagged a little more and then jumped rapidly. Provisions averaged lower.

Opening prices today were:

Wheat—Sept., 143¾ to 144¼; Dec., 147½ to 148¾.

Corn—Sept., 112¾ to 113; Dec., 116¼ to 117; Mar., 119¼ to ½.

Oats—Sept., 49½ to ⅝; Dec., 53½ to ⅝.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug.11	Last Aug.10
500	Abitibi	102	101⅝	101⅝	103
30	Ab & St pf	110	109	109	..
200	Adams Ex	162	162	162	..
100	Adv-Ru	12	12	12	12
300	Air Reduc	189½	188	188	190
500	Ajax Rub	8⅝	8½	8⅝	9
100	Alaska Jun.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
7400	Allied Ch	153⅞	150¼	151⅛	153⅝
100	Allied Ch pf	123⅜	123⅜	123⅜	..
300	Allis-Chal	107¼	106	106	107
200	Amal Lea	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
500	Amerada	30	30	30	30¼
1100	Am Ag Ch	13⅜	13	13	13
1200	Am Ag C pf	44	42¼	42¼	43½
200	Am Beet S	19	19	19	19
3900	Am Bosch	22	20	20⅝	21⅜
900	Am Brake	44⅞	44½	44⅝	44⅞
10	Am Br B pf	53	53	53	54
7300	Am Can	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	59¼
600	Am Can pf	131	130⅝	130⅝	131
400	Am Car	102⅞	102	102	102¼
3900	Am Ex	157	154½	154½	152¾
13900	Am&FPw	24⅝	23	23¼	23¼
900	Am&FP pf	101	100⅝	100⅝	100
300	Am Ice	30¼	30⅛	30⅛	..
100	Am Ice pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	..
300	Am Int Crp.	49⅝	49	49⅝	..
500	Am Ice new	30¼	30	30¼	30¼
900	Am La Fr	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝
3100	Am Linseed.	47⅝	45⅝	45⅝	47⅞
1500	Am Lins pf.	73	72	72	72
200	Am Loco	107	106½	106½	107
100	Am Mach F	99	99	99	99
200	Am Metals	44⅞	44½	44½	45¼
900	Am Pw&Lt	61¼	60	60	61½
200	Am Piano	36	36	36	36¾
1200	Am Radiat	133	129⅞	129⅞	132
300	Am Republic	49½	48⅝	49	50⅞
200	Am Stating.	48	48	48	48
100	Am S Razor	46	46	46	..
7400	Am Smelt	164⅜	161¾	162½	164⅞
3000	Am Stl Fnd.	53⅜	52	52½	53⅝
200	Am Sugar	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	89⅛
4400	Am T&T	170½	168⅛	169	170½
300	Am WWrks	100⅞	100	100⅞	101
1100	Am Wool	22⅜	22	22	22½
200	Am Wool pf	54½	54	54	55
4000	Am WW Nw	49¼	48½	49	48⅜
500	Anaconda	46½	46	46	46½
500	Arm Ill A	9½	9½	9½	9½
1100	Arm Ill B	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
300	Arnold Cons	32¼	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
100	Art Metals.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	..
800	Asso DG	44⅞	44½	44½	45
3500	Atchison	193⅜	191⅝	191⅜	193¼
1100	Atl Coast L.	195	193½	194	196
200	Atl G&WI pf	33⅜	33½	33⅜	33⅛
10200	Atl Refin	126¼	120	121½	125½
100	Austin N	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
13800	Baldwin	250¾	245½	245¾	249¾
100	Baldwin pf	123¾	123¾	123¾	..
5700	Balt & Ohio	118⅝	117¼	117⅜	117⅞
100	Balt & O pf	78½	78½	78½	78½
1500	Bang & Arts	3⅛	2⅞	3	3
200	†Bangor & A	76	75	75	78½
70	†Bang A pf	110½	108¼	110½	114½
200	Barnet	54	53	53	..
5400	Barnsdall A.	24⅜	24¼	24¼	24⅜
200	Beechnut	54	54	54	..
26700	Beth Steel	61	59	59¼	61
400	Beth Stl 7%	114¼	114⅛	114⅛	..
180	Bloom'thal pf	85	85	85	..
200	Bon Ami A	58	58	58	58
100	Botany M	25½	25½	25½	25½
1300	Briggs	28½	27⅝	27⅝	27⅞
100	Brit Stl 2pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
1500	Br Edison	184	180	180	182¼
200	Br Man Tr	54¼	54¼	54¼	54⅛
2500	Br Un Gas	153	150	151¼	152
1300	Bruns Balke.	30	29¾	30¼	29⅞
10	Buff Roch	95	95	95	95
300	Burns Br A	92	91	91	..
100	Burns Br pf.	91	91	91	92½
300	Burroughs	105	104⅝	104⅝	106
200	Bush Term	58½	58	58½	59⅝
70	Bush T deb	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞
400	Butterick	54⅞	54⅝	54⅝	..
2800	Byers Co	84⅛	80	80⅝	84⅛
2400	Cal Pack	65½	63⅞	64⅝	65½
9100	Cal Pet	22¼	21⅜	21½	22⅜
300	Cal & Hecla	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16¼
21400	Canada Dry	58½	56	56⅜	58
900	Can Pac	187¼	186	186	187
6400	Con Pac rts	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
700	Case Thresh	250	247⅞	149	250
6000	Cen Alloy	29½	29⅛	29⅛	19⅞
500	Cen Leather	16	15⅞	15⅞	..
4000	Cerro de P	65	62⅞	65	62¼
400	Cert-Teed	50½	50¼	50¼	50½
700	Ches & Ohio	191½	190	190	191
2800	Ches&O Corp	71⅞	71	71	71
100	Chi&Alt pf	14	14	14	13¼
2900	Chi&E Ill pf	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝	79¼
3000	Chi Gt W pf	35½	34⅜	34⅜	35¼
700	Chi Gt West.	16¼	16	16	..
300	ChiM&SP	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15¼
500	ChiM&SP ct	15½	15	15	15¼
800	ChiM&SP pf	30¼	30	30	30¼
400	C M&SP pf ct	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29½
3500	Chi&NW	89⅞	88⅜	89	89⅜
100	Chi&NW pf	136½	136½	136½	..
200	Chi Pneu	129	128½	128½	..
3200	Chi RI	111⅜	110½	110½	111⅜
100	Chi RI 7%	108½	108½	108½	108⅝
100	Childs	60	60	60	60
1200	Chile Cop	36	35⅞	36	35⅜
19100	Chrysler	54	52⅝	53⅛	53½
100	City Shore A	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
100	Cluett Pbdy.	66½	66½	66½	66½
900	City Shore B	50	49½	49½	50⅝
4700	Coca-Cola	117⅞	116	117⅞	117
800	Collins & A	114	113⅛	113⅛	115
200	Collins&A pf	105	105	105	105
400	Collins&A n.	93	92	92	93½
2900	Colo F&I	83½	80	80¼	82½
2500	Col Gas	96⅞	95½	95½	96⅞
100	Col Gas pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106½
900	Com Cred	18	17	18	17
2400	Comm Pw	57⅛	55¾	55⅞	56⅞
100	Com Sol B	356	356	356	361½
17000	Congoleum	24¼	22⅝	23½	23⅛
—	Con Gas pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅞
26900	Con Gas	114¼	112⅜	112⅞	113½
200	Con Ry C pf	66	66	66	67
1700	Con Textile.	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6
200	Cont Bak A.	42½	42½	42½	42¼
1200	Cont Bak B.	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
300	Cont Bak pf	89¼	89	89	..
1200	Cont Can	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞	73⅞
100	Cont Motors.	11	11	11	11¼
2400	Corn Prd	54	53½	53½	54
1700	Crucible	91¼	90¼	90¼	90¾
200	Crucible pf	109½	109½	109½	..
700	Cuba Co	22½	21⅝	22½	23¼
100	Cuba Cane	7½	7½	7½	7½
600	Cub Am S	22½	22½	22½	22¼
200	Cub Am S pf	107	107	107	106
300	Cudahy	47½	47½	47½	47¼
200	Cushman's	118	118	118	..
1000	Cuyamel Fr.	47⅝	47	47⅝	46½
500	Davison	31⅛	31	31	30⅞
500	Del Lac&W	163	162	162½	162
1600	Del & Hud	207	203	203	208
1000	Denv RG pf	60¼	58¼	60¼	58¼
700	Det Edison	154	152½	153	152
10	Diamond M	133⅜	133⅜	133⅜	132
600	Dodge A	17½	17½	17½	17¼
100	Dodge pf	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
300	Dome Mines.	7	7	7	7
3800	Dupont	290	282	282	287⅞
100	Dupont deb	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	112
600	East Kodak	168	165	165	166
700	Eaton Axle	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	26⅜
300	Elec Auto L	88⅝	88¼	88¼	89
4100	Elec Boat	19⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅝
2100	Elec P&L	22⅞	22¼	22¼	23
14200	Elec Refrig	16⅜	16	16¼	16¼
200	Elec Sto Bat	70½	70¼	70½	70¼
300	End John	70	69⅞	70	69⅞
500	Eng P S	29	28¼	29	28¼
4600	Erie	62⅞	61⅝	61⅝	62½
1200	Erie 1 pf	62	61⅜	61⅜	62
200	Erie 2 pf	61	61	61	62
800	Erie St Shv.	30¾	30¼	30¼	30½
2000	Eureka Vac.	76⅜	73⅞	73⅞	75¼
500	Fed Lt & Tr	42⅞	42¼	42¼	42⅞
100	Fed Motors	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅜
100	Fidelity Ins	140	140	140	140
2400	Fisk Rubber	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16½
100	Fisk Rub 1pf	84	84	84	84
4200	Fleischmann	59⅝	58½	58½	59⅝
200	Foundation	57	57	57	59
1600	Fox A	61½	59¾	60	61⅝
8500	Freeport Tx.	76⅛	73⅝	74	75⅜
5800	Gabriel A	57⅞	54½	54½	56⅞
200	Gardner M	9	9	9	9⅜
400	Gen Am Tk.	57½	56	56	57
6500	Gen Asphalt	73	69	69	73
300	Gen Asph pf	113	110	110	..
5800	Gen Elec	123⅜	121	121	123⅜
200	Gen G&E A.	40¼	40	40	40⅞
57600	Gen Motors	226⅞	222⅜	224⅜	225¾
100	Gen Mot pf	108½	108½	108½	..
300	Gen Mot 7%	124⅛	123⅜	124⅛	..
100	Gen M 6%D	108½	108½	108½	..
27600	Gen Rys	149½	142¾	145½	144⅝
800	Gen Refrac	68½	67⅞	67⅞	67½
600	Gimbel Br	47⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
200	Gimbel pf	106½	106½	106½	..
200	Glidden	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14¾
6500	Gold Dust	61⅞	59	59	61⅜
1800	Goodrich	64½	63	63⅛	64¼
700	Goodyear	54⅜	52⅛	52⅛	53½
300	Gotham N	68½	68	68	68½
500	Gotham Hos	69	68¼	68¼	..
1000	Granby	40⅜	40	40	40⅜
6400	Grt Nor pf	97⅞	96⅝	96⅝	96¼
300	Grt Nor Ore	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
300	Grt Nor pf ct	95½	95½	95½	95½
10	Grt W Su pf	121¼	121¼	121¼	121½
3400	Greene-Can	62	59⅞	59⅞	62⅛
700	Grt W S N	38	37⅜	37⅜	38
10	Guan Sug pf	99	99	99	..
600	Gulf Mobile.	70	68½	68½	70
200	Gulf Steel	50½	50	50½	51
10	Gulf Stl pf	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	..
100	Hartman B.	24	24	24	..
3000	Hollander	36⅜	36	36	36
100	Homestake	61½	61½	61½	61¼
17100	Houston Oil	144¾	128	133	143¼
4000	Howe So.	41½	40⅜	41⅜	41⅝
200	Hud Man pf.	85½	85½	85½	..
800	Hud Man	56⅞	56⅛	56⅛	56¼
20900	Hudson Mot.	84⅞	82⅜	82½	84⅜
200	Hupp Mot	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18½
200	Ill Central	132	131⅛	131⅛	132¼
300	Ind Oil & G.	22¼	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛
100	Inland St	54	54	54	54
1500	Inspiration	20⅝	20¼	20½	20½
300	Int Business	87⅜	87¼	87½	88
400	Int Cement	57⅞	57½	57⅞	57
7000	Int Comb	50⅜	48½	48⅜	49⅜
800	Int Harv	192	190	191	194
500	Int Match pf	72	71½	71½	72¼
400	Int M Mar	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	6
1000	Int MMar pf	39	38	38⅛	38¼
15000	Int Nickel	66¼	62½	62½	65⅜
5200	Int Paper	57½	56⅛	57	56⅝
50	Int Rys pf	70	70	70	..
100	Int Rubber	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
1000	Int Tel & T	140½	140	140½	140½
200	Intertype	35	34½	35	..
300	Int Tel&T rts	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	Jewel Tea	59	59	59	59½
1300	Jordan Mot.	18¼	17⅛	17¼	18⅜
1600	Kan City So.	62⅝	61⅜	61⅜	62½
10	Jones pf	121	121	121	..
5200	Kayser	57¼	55½	57	55½
2800	Kelly Spring	21⅞	20½	20¼	22
200	Kel Sp 6%pf	66½	66	66	..
100	Kelly Sp 8%	66	66	66	..
100	Kress	77¼	77¼	77¼	79¼
2100	Kennecott	67½	66⅜	66⅜	67⅝
500	Keystone	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3300	Kresge	64⅞	63½	63½	64⅝
100	Ksge DS	14	14	14	..
700	Lago Oil	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
100	Lee Rubber.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
1200	Lehigh Val	108	107	107	108½
100	Lim Loco	67½	67½	67½	67
8000	Loews Inc	55	53⅛	53⅛	54⅝
300	Long Bell A	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅞
5400	Loose-W	50⅞	49½	50¼	50⅜
100	Lou G&E A	27	27	27	27⅛
100	Louis & N	145	145	145	146½
13500	Mack Tr	96	95	96	96¼
100	Mack Tr 2pf	105½	105⅛	105½	..
1200	Mackay	124½	122	124½	119
200	Mackay pf	70	68¼	70	..
300	Magma Cop.	36¼	36⅛	36¼	36½
600	Madison Sq.	22¼	22	22¼	22
60	Mallinson pf	85	84½	84½	85
1600	Mandel	47⅝	47	47	47¼
79300	Man El Sup	121	65	67	120½
200	Man Shirt	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½
1000	MktStR ppf.	56½	55⅛	55⅛	57⅜
1800	Marland Oil.	36	35½	36	36
400	Marlin Rock	46⅝	46½	46½	46½
600	Math Alkali	116	115	115	118⅜
1100	May Dpt St.	76¼	76	76	75½
4300	Maytag	33⅞	32⅝	33¼	33⅜
200	McCrory pf	106½	106½	106½	106½
100	McCrory B	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	87
200	Mex Seabd	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
900	Mid Cont	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅞
400	Mid States	2½	2½	2½	2⅝
500	Middle St ct	2	2	2	1⅞
200	Min & StL	3⅜	3½	3½	3⅜
400	Min&SSM	42	41	41	41
3500	Mo Pac	54⅞	53½	53½	54⅜
2300	Mo Pac pf	103⅜	102½	102⅜	103½
700	Mont Pw	103½	102½	102½	104
5800	Mont Ward.	69	67⅛	67⅜	68⅜
100	Mother Lode	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..
100	Mot Wheel	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	..
1900	Mullins Bdy.	50	46⅝	46⅝	49¼
16	Mullins pf	102	102	102	102
1100	Munsing	46½	45¼	46½	45⅞
400	Murry Body.	22⅞	22	22⅞	22
7000	Nash Mot	78	76⅝	77⅞	78
1400	Nat Bisc	133⅜	133½	133	133½
1100	Nat Bell H.	36⅛	35½	35½	36½
200	Nat B H pf.	92½	92½	92½	92½
600	Nat Cash R	44⅜	43⅞	44	44¼
2000	Nat Dairy	67	65⅜	65⅞	66⅝
3200	Nat Pw&Lt.	21⅞	21¼	21¼	21⅞
860	Nat Surety	241	235	237	234¼
200	Nat Supply.	85⅞	85	85	87
100	Nat Tea	153	153	153	..
1400	Nev Cons	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	14¼
100	New OT&M	145	145	145	145⅛
11300	NYCen rts	5¼	5¼	5¼	5
7400	NY Central	156½	155¼	156	155¼
500	NY C&StL	123½	123	123	124⅜
2500	NY Dock	55⅞	54⅜	54⅜	54⅝
100	NY Dock pf.	81¼	81¼	81¼	..
4500	NY NH&H	49⅜	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
1800	NY Ont&W.	37	35⅝	35⅝	35½
20	NYSt'm6s pf	98½	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
900	Norf South	56½	56	56¼	55
10	NYSt'm7pf	108	108	108	108
2600	No Am	49⅞	49	49¼	49½
3000	No Pac	93⅜	92½	92½	93
300	Oilwell	35¼	35¼	35¼	35⅛
700	Omnibus	13⅝	13	13⅝	13⅞
200	Oppenheim.	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	71½
300	Orpheum C	27⅛	27	27	27½
100	Orpheum pf	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	..
2400	Otis Elev	139⅞	138⅝	138⅝	140¼
300	Otis Steel	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅞
600	Owens Bot	78	77½	77½	76⅞
1100	Pac Gas	38½	38	38	37⅞
3300	Packard M	37	36⅜	36⅜	37
1200	Paige Det	11⅜	11	11⅛	11
900	Pan-Am Pet.	54⅜	54¼	54¼	54½
1500	Pan-Am B	55⅞	55¼	55¼	55½
100	Panhandle	10	10	10	10¼
200	Parq pf	117	117	117	..
3700	Park & Tilf.	39½	37½	38½	37
5200	Paramount.	98	95¾	96⅜	97⅜
900	Patha Ex A	33	32½	32½	33
500	Peerless Mot	24⅝	24	24	24
100	Penn C&C.	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅜
200	Penn Dix C	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27¼
100	Penn DivpfA	95	95	95	..
8200	Penn RR	65⅜	65¼	65⅜	65½
300	Peoples Gas	153½	153⅛	153½	153
200	Peoria & E.	40	38	40	37
20	Pettibone 1pf	98	98	98	..
4100	Phila Read	42⅜	40⅞	41	41⅜
3800	Phillips Pet.	43⅝	43¼	43½	43⅝
500	Phoenix H.	49½	48½	48½	49⅝
500	Pierce Pet.	4	4	4	..
2500	Pitts Coal	61½	59⅜	60½	61½
100	Pitts Ter	43	43	43	44½
200	Pitts WV	140⅜	140¼	140¼	143
6400	Postum C	113½	111	111⅝	112½
400	Press Steel	62	61	61	62¼
900	Prod & Ref.	23½	23¼	23¼	23⅜
900	Pub Serv	42⅜	41½	42	42⅜
100	PubSer7%p	114½	114½	114½	..
100	Pullman ct	187	187	187	187
100	Punta Sug.	36½	36½	36½	..
900	Pure Oil	27¼	27	27	27¼
100	Purity Bk A	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	..
300	Purity Bk B	78½	78	78	79
10	Purity Bk pf	108	108	108	..
2850	Radio	64½	62⅛	63¼	63⅜
9700	Reading	115¼	113½	113⅜	115
400	Real Silk H.	32½	32⅜	32⅜	32⅞
1500	Reid I Cr	61⅝	59	60	60⅝
3300	Rem Rand	43	42¼	42⅜	42⅜
300	Repub Stl	65½	65⅛	65⅜	70
200	Reynolds S	8¼	8⅛	8½	8½
600	Rossia Ins	105½	105⅜	105⅜	109
1600	Safety Cable	71¼	70¼	71¼	71
200	St Joseph	41	41	41	41
2000	StL&SF	113⅝	112¼	112¼	113¼
1000	StL SW	82⅝	82⅛	82⅛	83
500	Seabd AL	35¼	35	35¼	35½
800	Seabd AL pf	42⅝	41½	41½	42⅜
8600	Sears Roe	67⅜	66⅞	67⅜	67
1200	Shattuck	80	78	79⅞	80⅜
300	Shell Union.	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜
2200	Simmons	57¼	55⅝	55⅝	56⅜
90	Simmons pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
200	Simms Pet	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
1200	Sinclair	17⅛	17	17	17
500	Skelly O	27⅛	27	27	27⅛
5300	So PR Sug.	36⅝	35½	36⅝	36⅜
17700	So Calif Ed	37⅜	35⅞	37⅜	35⅞
500	So Dairies A	21¼	21	21	21⅛
100	So Dairies B	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½
1400	So Pacific	120⅜	119½	120½	120½
1600	So Railway	133½	131⅞	131⅞	131⅞
100	Spicer Co	25	25	25	24⅞
4700	Sta Gas	63½	62¼	62½	63
400	Sta Gas pf.	63⅞	64⅜	63⅜	63½
1000	Sta Oil Cal	55½	55½	55½	55½
2600	Sta Oil NJ.	38⅞	37⅞	38¼	38⅜
1600	Sta Oil NY.	31½	31⅛	31⅝	31½
800	St-Warner	62½	62	62	62½
100	Stromberg	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	33⅞
2400	Studebaker	52⅝	51½	51½	52¼
600	Super Oil	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Super Steell	22½	22½	22½	..
100	Sun Oil pf	99	99	99	..
100	Telautograf	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
1700	Tex Corp	49⅝	48⅜	49	48⅞
31800	Tex Gulf S	67⅜	66¼	67	66⅝
2500	Tex&Pac	90¼	89½	89½	92½
1200	Tex&P Coal.	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
25700	Tex&P L nw	32⅞	31¼	32	31½
1200	The Fair	33½	33¼	33¼	33¼
200	Thompson	53	53	53	53
600	Tidewater	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
200	Tidewater pf	87½	87½	87½	82
22600	Timken	134½	123½	128¼	133½
11800	Trans Oil	8½	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
200	Under Type.	57⅞	57	57	56⅜
1100	Un Bag & P.	49½	48¼	48⅝	48½
8800	Un Carbon	140½	135¼	137	139⅞
900	Un Oil Cal	43½	43¼	43¼	44
1200	Un Pacific	186¼	183⅜	183⅜	186½
1500	Uni Fruit	135⅜	132	132	135
2800	US Leather.	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜	15⅛
1400	US CIPipe	219	217½	219	228⅛
500	US Lea ppf	92½	92¼	92⅛	92
100	US Dist	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅜
1100	US Ind Alco.	80⅜	79	79¼	80½
5100	US Lea A	37⅞	36¾	37⅞	36½
600	US Realty	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
4200	US Rubber	47⅜	46⅜	47⅛	47½
1400	US Smelt	43⅛	41½	42	43
32300	US Steel	132⅜	131½	132	132⅜
20	Univ P pf	100¼	100	100	..
500	Util P&Lt A.	31⅛	31¼	30⅞	31
3500	Vanadium	51	50⅜	50⅜	51
1200	Victor	35⅜	35	35	35⅜
100	Victor pr pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	..
300	Va-C Chem.	11¼	11¼	11¼	12⅜
400	Vivaudou	27⅜	27¼	27¼	27¼
6600	Wabash	69½	66¼	66⅛	69½
600	Wab pf A	94	93	94	94
200	Walworth	17½	17½	17½	17½
800	Warner B A	25½	25	25	25⅞
100	Warren Br	92	92	92	..
2000	W Pen El pf	110¼	110¼	110¼	110
1000	W Pen P 6%	107	107	107	107
6500	Wn Md	52⅜	51	51⅞	52⅛
700	Wn Md 2 pf	53	51½	51½	52⅜
1700	Wn Pac	37	34	34⅜	37½
300	Wn Pac pf.	65½	65	65	66
800	Westg A B	183	182	182½	182½
4400	Westg Elec.	84⅜	82¾	82⅜	83⅛
300	White Eagle	22⅜	22½	22½	..
2100	White Mot	40¼	39	39⅛	40
1200	Whi Rock ct	37⅞	36½	36½	37⅜
200	Whi Sew pf	57	57	57	57
4400	Whi Sew M.	51⅜	49½	50¾	51⅜
27800	Willys-Over.	18⅝	17⅜	18	17⅞
300	Wilson	11	10⅝	11	10¼
700	Wilson A	21½	20½	20⅞	20⅛
300	Wilson pf	66	66	66	..
3400	Woolworth	162⅜	160⅜	161	164
500	Wright Aer.	40	39½	39½	39½
60760	Yel Truck	39	37½	38	38⅞
600	Yel Truck pf	97½	97½	97½	97½
300	Youngst'n	86	84½	84½	86¼

NEW YORK CENTRAL EARNINGS

New York Central net for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, was $14,350,105 after taxes and charges, equal to $3.74 a share, compared with $15,216,836, or $3.97 a share, in the June quarter of 1926. For the first half net was $25,512,301, equal to $6.65 a share, compared with $25,136,311, or $6.56 a share, in the first six months of 1926.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last Aug.11	Last Aug.10
750	Am Pneu	4	4	4	4
10	Am Sugar	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	88
187	Am T&T	170⅝	168½	168⅝	170
26	Amoskeag	62	61⅝	62	62
42	Anaconda	46⅝	45⅞	45⅞	46⅝
50	Arcadian	.25	.25	.25	.25
25	Atchison	192⅝	191⅜	191⅜	194⅜
115	Big Hart	93	93	93	92½
80	Bingham	48½	48¼	48¼	48½
115	B&M	58	58	58	58
50	B&M A sta.	70	70	70	69¼
20	B&M pr pf	110	110	110	..
165	Cal Petro	22	21⅜	21⅜	22¼
175	Cal & Hecla	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	16¼
200	Carson Hill.	.40	.40	.40	.50
25	Dom Stores	83½	83½	83½	..
540	East SS	80¼	79½	79½	80
30	E Mass A	48½	48½	48½	48½
250	Economy	14	14	14	14
183	Edison Elec.	243⅜	242	242	243½
80	Eng Pub	29⅛	28¼	28⅜	28½
50	Eng Pub pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	..
209	Gen Elec	123⅛	120⅞	120⅞	123¾
110	Gillette	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½
10	Granby	40¼	40¼	40¼	40⅛
120	Hood Rub	36½	36	36	36½
75	Island Crk	59½	59½	59½	59½
10	Me Cent pf	84	84	84	..
35	Mass Gas	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	99
500	Mass Gas pf	76½	76½	76½	76½
55	Mohawk	41½	41½	41½	41⅜
25	Nash	78⅛	76⅝	76⅝	77½
200	Nelson H	28½	28	28	28¼
55	NE Tel	139⅜	139½	139½	140
40	New Hav rts	2	2	2	2
255	NY NH & H	49⅜	48⅜	48¼	48⅜
275	Nipissing	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
150	NA Util pf	44	44	44	..
205	Penn RR	65⅜	65⅜	65½	65⅜
1070	Pocahontas.	17	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
25	rPov Worc	185	185	185	..
10	St. Mary Ld.	21½	21½	12¼	..
50	Swift Inter	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23
60	Sim Hdware	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	..
40	Torrington	80½	80	80	80
20	Tower Mfg	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
25	United Ice	15	15	15	..
372	Uni Fruit	135⅜	133	133⅞	135¼
45	Uni Shoe	61	60⅜	60⅜	60⅞
10	Uni Shoe pf	29½	29½	29½	..
20	US Smelt pf	49⅞	49½	49⅜	49⅜
305	US Steel	132⅝	131⅜	131⅜	132⅞
20	US&F Sec pf	80	80	80	81
400	Utah Metals	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15	Venezuela M	9	9	9	..
120	Waldorf	20¼	20¼	20¼	20
15	Walworth	17½	17½	17½	18
153	Westingh'se.	83½	83	83	84⅛
	BONDS				
$4000	Mas Gas 5½	104½	104½	104½	..
2000	Miss Riv 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
5000	Pocahon 7s	112	112	112	..

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)
(Quotations to 1:50 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	19.55	19.73	19.38	19.66	19.50
Dec.	19.90	20.02	19.79	19.95	19.78
Jan.	19.95	20.05	19.75	19.98	19.80
Mar.	20.10	20.22	19.96	20.16	19.85
May	20.25	20.40	20.10	20.31	20.13
July	20.27	20.42	20.22	20.22	20.14

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Oct.	10.27	10.45	10.23	10.41	10.33
Dec.	10.36	10.51	10.35	10.51	10.43
Jan.	10.42	10.62	10.39	10.57	10.49
Mar.	10.46	10.63	10.44	10.61	10.53
May	10.52	10.65	10.48	10.60	10.57
July	10.50	10.67	10.49	10.64	10.57

Spots 10.35, down 14. Tone at close, quiet. Sales (British), 7000; (American), 5000.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Aug.11 1927	July 11 1927	Aug.12 1926
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.56¾	1.53⅜	1.45¼
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.29½	1.22¼	1.00
Oats, No. 2 white	.58⅝	.54½	.51½
Flour, Minn. pat.	7.60	7.60	8.55
Lard, prime	13.05	13.25	15.70
Pork, mess	33.00	33.00	38.00
Beef, family	19.50	19.50	22.50
Sugar, gran.	5.70	6.20	5.70
Iron, No. 2 Phil	21.76	21.76	22.76
Silver	.54½	.56¼	.67½
Lead	6.75	6.20	8.90
Tin	65.25	63.50	64.50
Copper	13.375	12.625	14.50
Rubber, rib sm shts	.35¾	.34¼	.38
Cotton, Mid Uplds	19.70	17.75	17.70
Steel billets, Pitts	34.00	34.00	35.00
Print cloths	.05¾	.05½	.05¼
Zinc	6.725	6.55	7.675

UNITED STEEL WORKS OFERING

Following the recent sale of a $30,000,000 issue of debentures for the United Steel Works Corporation, a syndicate headed by Dillon, Read & Co., International Acceptance Bank, and J. Henry Schroder Banking Corporation is offering $4,225,000 of the company's 25-year 6½ per cent sinking fund mortgage gold bonds, Series C, at a price of 97½ to yield about 6.70 per cent. A substantial amount of the issue has been withdrawn by Mendelssohn & Co., Amsterdam, and Noderlandsche Handel Maatschappij for simultaneous offering in Holland.

BIG KANSAS CORN CROP

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 11—Crop observers say the Kansas corn yield will be around 120,000,000 bushels. This will be the best corn year in a decade, compared with 58,000,000 last year and a 10-year average of 103,000,000. Weather is ideal and the corn belt is soaked with moisture. Secretary Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers' Association estimates a probable state yield of 150,000,000.

BRIGGS EARNINGS LESS

The Briggs Manufacturing Company during the second quarter earned 75 cents a share on 2,003,225 shares, compared with $1.23 a share on 2,000,000 shares during the second quarter of 1926. Earnings for the first half were $1.51 a share compared with 2.70 for the first half of last year.

"BIG FOUR" EARNINGS LESS

Cleveland, Cincinnati & St. Louis net for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, was $1,661,942 after taxes and charges, compared with $2,566,180 in the second quarter of 1926. For the first half of 1927 net was $3,793,080 after taxes and charges, compared with $4,588,109 in the first six months of 1926.

PACIFIC COAST CO. LOSS

The Pacific Coast Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, a loss of $44,164 after expenses, comparing with a profit of $98,326 in the preceding quarter and compared with a profit of $58,995 in the June quarter of 1926. Profit after expenses for the first six monts of 1927 totaled $54,162 after expenses, compared with $162,441 in the first six months of the previous year.

NATIONAL POWER EARNINGS

Net income of the National Power & Light Corporation for the 12 months ended June 30 was $5,641,222, compared with $4,420,991 for the previous 12 months, equal to $1.83 a share on 2,515,739 no-par shares of common, compared with $1.52 a share on $2,545,815 shares the previous year.

ERIE STEAM SHOVEL PROFIT

Erie Steam Shovel Company reports to the stock exchange for the nine months ended March 31, 1927, net of $1,112,917 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after allowing for dividend requirements on $2,940,000 7 per cent preferred at the end of the period to $2.39 a share (par $5) on 400,000 common shares.

CENTRAL STATES OFFERING

Offering of $700,000 Central States Telephone Company two-year 5½ per cent gold notes due Aug. 1 1929 at 99 and interest to yield over 6 per cent is being made by Hayden, Van Atter & Schimberg, Inc., and Patterson, Copeland & Kendall, Inc.

ENGLISH IMPORTS LESS

LONDON, Aug. 11—The Board of Trade states that imports into England in July totaled £93,362,000, compared with £99,328,000 in June. Exports amounted to £56,121,000, compared with £55,921,000 in June, while re-exports were £9,682,000, compared with £10,616,000 in June.

LAGO OIL OUTPUT LESS

Production of the Lago Oil & Transport Company from Venezuelan properties in week ended Aug. 5 was 326,418 barrels. These figures compare with production of 347,264 barrels in the preceding week. July production was 1,326,438 barrels, and shipments were 1,116,622 barrels.

AMERICAN PNEUMATIC

The Lamson Company, Inc., subsidiary of the American Pneumatic Service Company, has been awarded contract by the B. F. Goodrich Company for a conveyor system. This is the second contract awarded Lamson Company by Goodrich and amounts in this instance to $250,000.

NEW HAVEN'S NET LARGER

Favorable Showing Is Due to Operating Economies —New Issue Planned

As in May, the showing of the New Haven Railroad in June fully reflects the management's continued adherence to a policy of strict economy. While gross revenues last month of $11,852,476 were slightly in excess of previous months this year, they represented a decrease of about 3.6 per cent from June a year ago. Most of this was due to the decline in coal transportation revenues, a result of the soft coal strike now in progress; passenger receipts also fell off somewhat.

More than offsetting the decline in gross, however, was the further reduction in the expense account. Operating expenses last month amounted to $8,472,459, compared with $9,152,945 in June, 1926, a reduction of $680,486, or 7.1 per cent. Of this decrease, $262,460 was in "conducting transportation" notwithstanding the increased wage scale that went into effect in May. Maintenance also showed substantial decreases from last year, but the total expended indicates that the road is in no way negligent on upkeep.

The result was a net in June of $880,205, the largest thus far this year, and only exceeded four times in 1926. It was $142,062 larger than the net of June a year ago, or almost 20 per cent, and brought the total surplus after charges for the half-year to June 30, up to $2,616,173, which compares with $3,334,285 in the corresponding six months of last year. On the present outstanding 1,571,179 shares of stock, this surplus would be equal to about $1.66 per share, compared with $2.12 in the corresponding period of 1926.

New Haven, however, plans the issuance this year of 490,367 shares of new 7 per cent preferred stock. Stockholders meet this month to approve the issue. The dividend requirement on this new stock will call for about $3,432,000 per annum, but as the road, through this new financing, plans to retire a corresponding amount of 6 per cent bonds, the immediate increase in charges ahead of the common will be only 1 per cent on the amount of debt retired.

Even on the present basis of funded debt, however, it is interesting to point out that the surplus after charges in the first half of 1927 was sufficient to show not only the half-year's proportion of the preferred dividend fully earned, but a balance for the common stock equivalent to almost 60 cents a share.

DIVIDENDS

Eastman Kodak Company declared an extra dividend of 75c and the regular quarterly of $1.75 on the common, also $1.50 on the preferred, all payable Oct 1 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Continental Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 13.

Metro-Goldwyn Pictures declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 27.

Shell Union Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents on the common, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 6.

Sun Oil declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 25.

United States Gypsum declared a regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common and 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Union Pacific declared the quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent on the common and the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred, both payable Oct 1 to stock of record Sept. 1.

Southern Pacific declared the regular 1½ per cent quarterly dividend, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 26.

American Locomotive Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of $2 on the common and $1.50 on the preferred, both payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 13.

Guantanamo Sugar declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 on the preferred, payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Texas Gulf Sulphur declared the regular quarterly $1 dividend, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

BARNET LEATHER PROFIT

Barnet Leather Company, Inc., reports for quarter ended June 30, 1927, net of $34,522 after depreciation and federal taxes, equivalent after 7 per cent preferred dividend requirements to 42 cents a share on 40,000 shares of no-par common, compared with $43,016 or 63 cents a share in the preceding quarter and 83,750 or $1.65 a share in the second quarter of 1926. Net profit for the first six months totaled $77,538 after above charges, equal to $1.06 a share on common, compared with $158,784 or $3.09 a share in the first half of the previous year.

POSTUM CO. EXPANDS

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Officials of Postum Company, Inc., and Franklin Baker Company, of Hoboken, N. J., have negotiated an agreement for acquisition by Postum Company of all outstanding stock of Franklin Baker Company. Baker Company manufactures Baker's Cocoanut and other nut products which are nationally advertised and distributed. Company's plants are located at Hoboken, N. J., Montreal, Canada, Manila and San Pablo, Philippines. No change in management is contemplated.

NEW JERSEY ZINC EARNINGS

New Jersey Zinc Company reports for the three months ended June 30, 1927, net income after all charges of $1,975,514 or $4.03 a share on the 490,816 shares, compared with net income of $1,607,538 or $3.28 a share in the second quarter of 1926. Net income after all charges for the first six months of 1927 was $3,744,995 or $7.63 a share, compared with net of $3,291,434 or $6.71 a share in the first half of 1926.

WEST BOYLSTON MFG. CO.

BOSTON, Aug. 11 (AP)—The West Boylston Manufacturing Company of Easthampton today, in a detailed call for a regular meeting on Aug. 18, announced a proposal to pay no more dividends on common stock until the amount of preferred stock outstanding shall be reduced to a point "compatible with the general financial standing." This minimum was suggested as $1,250,000 par value.

TRANSCONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Transcontinental Oil reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, net loss of $73,093 after interest, depreciation and depletion, compared with a profit of $283,362 before federal taxes in the second quarter of 1926. Profit for the first six months of 1927 was $140,687 after above charges, compared with $388,836 in the first six months of 1926.

STOCKS OF ZINC DECLINE

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Stocks of zinc at the end of July were 39,323 short tons, compared with 43,858 tons at the start of the month, a decrease of 4535 tons, according to American Zinc Institute. July production was 47,627 tons and shipments 52,162 tons. Of the latter 47,359 tons were domestic and 4803 tons export.

RUTLAND RAILROAD EARNINGS

Rutland Railroad Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, surplus of $106,949 after taxes and charges, compared with $115,721 in the second quarter of 1926. Surplus for the six months was $172,108 after above charges, compared with $196,736 in the first half of the previous year.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL EARNINGS

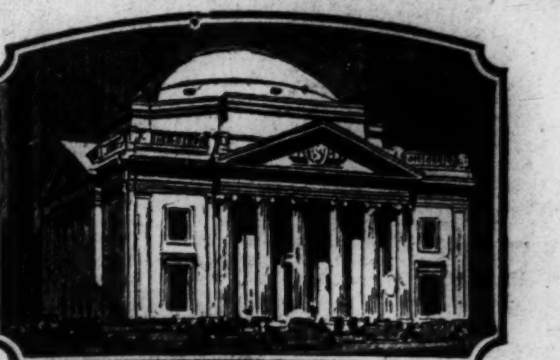
Michigan Central net for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, was $4,550,972 after taxes and charges, compared with $5,061,215 in the second quarter of 1926. For the first six months of 1927 net was $8,292,299 after taxes and charges, compared with $9,236,986 in the first half of 1926.

NEW YORK CURB

By the Associated Press

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
2	Alum Co Am	90½	90	90
1	Alum Co Am pf	104	104	104
2	Am Arch	80	80	80
*114	Am Cont Oilfields	.86	.60	.60
†20	Am Cyan pf	89	89	89
2	Am Gas & El	95⅝	95	95
1	Am Haw SS	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
†25	Am Mfg Co	81½	81½	81½
9	Am Rayon	15	14⅞	14⅞
3	Am Rolling Mills	69	69	69
2	Am Superpw B	36¼	36¼	36¼
2	Anglo-Am Oil	19¼	19¼	19¼
5	Anglo Am On vt	19	19	19
4	Anglo Chil Cn Ntr	25½	25½	25½
1	Apco Mossberg	9	9	9
2	Arkansas Nat Gas	9¼	9¼	9¼
4	Asso Gas & El	42	41⅞	41⅞
*1	Atl Fruit & Sug	95	95	95
18	Bancitaly	125⅞	125	125⅝
†250	Bickston Val G&E	141	140	140
†25	Bigelow H Carpet	92½	92½	92½
2	Blyn Shoe	4	4	4
6	Bohn Alum & Brs.	22⅞	22	22
11	Brill A	39⅜	38⅞	39⅜
3	Brill B	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2	Brillo Mfg	14	14	14
1	Brckwy Mot Trck.	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
3	Bklyn Cty RR	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3	Bucyrus Co new	66¼	65	65
5	Bucyrus & Ern	22⅝	22½	22½
2	Buff Ni & E Pow	34⅜	34½	34⅜
1	Can Ind Alcohol	34	34	34
70	CanMarcWireless	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
18	Carib Syn new	20⅞	19½	19½
10	CelaneseCorAm n	76⅜	75⅞	75⅞
†10	Cen States El pf	96	96	96
1	ChiMil&StPaul nw	24	24	24
2	ChMil&StP pf n	39¼	39	39
21	ChicagoNipple A	47⅜	23	23
11	ChiNipBT	34⅞	34	34
6	Cities Serv new	47½	47⅜	47½
1	Cities Serv pf	88¼	88¼	88¼
1	Cities Serv B pf	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
1	CitiesSvcPw7%pf	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
9	CitiesSvcPw6%pf	92½	90	90
2	Cohn, Hall Marx	24	24	24
4	Colombian Synd	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
†50	ColumbusEl&Pw	69⅞	69	69
†10	Comwlth Edison	154	154	154
1	Comwlth Pw pf	99½	99½	99½
10	Cons Cop Min	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
9	Com Solvent	181½	180	180
3	Cons Dairy	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1	ConsGas&ElBalt	60	60	60
4	Con'tal Oil vtc	17½	17¼	17¼
42	Creole Syndic	12⅜	12	12
5	Cresson Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼
6	Cuneo Press	60⅞	59	59
1	Curtiss Aero	28	28	28
1	Davies (WmA) Co	39	39	39
†75	Deere&Co	172¼	168¾	168¾
5	DeForestRadCOD	3¼	3¼	3¼
2	Doehler Die-Cast.	17½	17½	17½
1	Durant Mot	9	9	9
2	ElecBond&Share.	74¼	74	74
2	Economy Groc	14¼	14¼	14¼
†150	El Bd & Sh pf	109½	109½	109½
3	Electric Invest	36¼	36⅛	36¼
†50	El P&L 2nd pf	97	97⅜	97½
2	Emp G&F 8% pf	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1	Eg Gold Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1	Estey Wel A	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
20	*Eureka Croesus	.03	.03	.03
3	Fageol Mot	3½	3¼	3¼
†10	Fajardo Sugar	153½	153½	153½
2	Fan Farm Candy	28½	28½	28½
2	Fedder Mfg A	30⅜	30	30
1	Fed Wat "A"	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
3	Federated Metals	13½	13½	13½
1	Firestone T & R	144	144	144
†50	Ford Mot Canada	552	548	549
1	Forhan	22	22	22
1	Fox Theatre A	15¼	15¼	15¼
16	Freshman Chas	18	16⅞	17
2	Fulton Sylphon	56	56	56
3	Galena Sig Oil	8⅝	8½	8½
	Garod Radio	2	2	2
32	Gen Bak A	68⅝	68¼	68½
38	Gen Bak B	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1	Gen Fireprofing	78	78	78
4	Gen Ldy Mch new	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
2	Gibson Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3	Gillette Saf Raz	89⅝	89¼	89½
1	Gleasonite Prod	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Glen Alden Coal	175	175	175
2	Gobel Adolf	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
3	Gold Seal	16⅜	16⅜	16½
90	*Golden States M	.11	.09	.11
1	Grand Stores	94½	94½	94½
1	Grant Co Del	98	98	98
1	Gulf Oil Corp Pa.	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
5	Habirsh Cab ctf	25½	23⅝	25½
3	Happiness Cdy Inc	5¼	5⅛	5¼
	†Hartfd Elc Ltg	390	387	387
1	Hecla Min	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
1	Hellman Inc	27½	27½	27½
7	Hellman pf	45¼	45⅜	45
1	Hobart Mfg	34	34	34
1	Hollinger Gold M.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
†25	Gt Lakes D&D	167	167	167
2	Huyler S Del	15	15	15
86	Humble Oil & R	61⅝	60⅞	61
†50	Illinois Pipe L	149	149	149
4	Imp Oil Canada	47⅜	47⅝	47⅝
25	Indust Rayon A	8	8	8
1	Ins Co No Am	64	64	64
10	Intercon Petrol	1⅝	1½	1½
19	Internat Petrol	31¼	30⅜	30⅜
2	Inter Util A	40¼	40	40
1	Inter Util B	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
17	Johns Mans new	94	91½	91½
1	Joske Bros ct	41½	41½	41½
11	Kirkland Lake G	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4	Kruskal & Krus	23⅜	23	23
†20	Landers M & C	89	89	89
9	Lehigh Pow Sec n	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
2	Lehigh Val V ctf.	39½	39½	39½
†50	Lib Ow Sh Gl	130	129⅜	130
4	Ilon Oil	22½	22½	22½
3	Lone Star Gas	47⅜	47¼	47⅜
1	Magdalena Synd	1½	1½	1½
1	Mansfield M & S	16	16	16
14	Margay Oil	35½	32⅜	35
1	McCall Corp new.	51	51	51
2	Mead John&Co nw	51⅜	51¼	51¼
†25	Melville Shoe	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2	Metrol 5 &10s St A	16½	16	16½
2	Metro 5 & 10c St B	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
†50	Metro 5&10c St pf	57½	57½	57½
5	Metro Ch Stores	54⅜	53½	53½
1	Mexico Ohio	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1	Mid West Util pf	110½	110½	110½
1	Midland Steel	50	50	50
2	Midvale Steel Del.	33	32	33
30	Mohawk & Hud P.	31	30⅜	30⅜
2	Mohawk Val new.	51	50⅝	50⅝
2	Mountain Prod	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
8	Nat Food Prod 'B'	3⅞	3½	3½
1	Nat Fuel & Gas	24	24	24
2	Nat Pub Ser B	18½	18¼	18½
1	Nat Trans	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
†50	Neisner Bros	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
†50	Neisner Br pf	100	100	100
†50	Newport Co pf	122	122	122
†250	New ng Pow	94	74	74
20	N J Zinc	185	185	185
2	N M&Arz Ld	11	11	11
1	Newmont Mining	87½	87½	87½
9	N Y Cent Ry new	151⅝	150½	150½
1	N Y Oil	10½	10½	10½
2	NY Tel 6½% pf	114¼	114¼	114¼
1	Nchls & Shep new	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
5	NYNH&H rts	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
4	Nipissing Mines	5⅜	5¼	5¼
17	Noranda Mines	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
*78	Noranda Mines rts	.63	.60	.63
1	NrAm UtSc 1st pf	85	85	85
2	Nor Ohio Pow	12¼	12¼	12¼
5	Nor States Pw A	123	122½	122½
1	Northeast Pow	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
†20	Oh Bl Tel 7% pf	110½	110½	110½
30	Ohio Cop	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1	Ovington Br pr pf	84	84	84
1	Pacific Steel Boil	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1	Palmolive Peet Co	88½	88½	88½
2	Pandem Oil	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
4	Pantepec Oil Venez	10⅝	10½	10½
*170	Parmac Porcupine	.42	.39	.42
4	Pennok Oil Corp	7	7	7
9	Penn Ohio d new	39	38	38½
6	Penn Ohio d war	15	14⅝	15
†10	Penn Ohio d prpf	103	103	103
†10	Pen Ohio d 6% pf	89¼	89¼	89¼
10	Penn Ohio Secur	12	11¾	12
1	Pen Wat&Pw new	58	58	58
3	Pick Barth vtc	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
2	do pf	22¼	22¼	22¼
1	Pillsbury Flour n	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1	do pf new	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3	Prairie O & G	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
†550	Prairie P Line	181¼	180	180
3	Pratt & Lambert	57½	56¼	56¼
1	Premier Gold	2¼	2¼	2¼
†25	Prov Gas	110	110	110
6	Pullman Co nw	75	74⅜	74⅜
1	Pyrene Mfg	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
2	QRS Music	40⅞	40⅜	40⅞
14	Reiter Foster	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
6	Reo Motor	22	21⅞	21⅞
2	Rep Mot Truck ctf	3⅛	3½	3½
164	Richmond Rad	35⅞	33⅛	34
5	do cvt pf	44⅞	44½	44½
†10	Safeway Stores	295	295	295
1	St Regis Paper	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
1	Salt Sreek Cons	6½	6½	6½
†10	San Grocery	235	235	235
5	Selfridge Pr Stor	5	5	5
34	Servel Del	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞
6	Silver (I) Bros	44¼	44	44
1	So Am Gold & Pl	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12	So'east P & Lt	37⅜	37	37
1	So Cities Util	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
11	Stand Motors	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
19	Stand Oil Ind	73½	73¼	73¼
1	Stand Oil Ky	122	122	122
1	Stand Sanitary	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	Stutz Mot C Am	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
†50	Swift & Co	118⅝	118⅜	118⅝
5	Swift Int	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
3	Teck H Gold	8	8⅜	8⅜
2	Tidal Osage	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
2	Tidal Os non vot.	21	21	21
1	Timken Det Axle.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5	Trumbull Steel	13½	13	13½
2	Tung Sol Lamp A	22¼	22	22
1	Un Biscuit B	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
9	Un Gas Imp	112⅞	111	111
1	Un Lt & Pw A	13¼	13⅛	13¼
3	US Freight	84⅞	84	84⅞
1	US Gypsum	91	90⅝	91
4	USL Battery	40¼	40	40
1	United Verde Ext.	24	24	24
1	UtilPow&LtBctf	17½	17½	17½
2	Util Shares Option	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4	Vacuum Oil	126	125⅜	125⅜
6	Venezuelan Pet	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
7	Warner Bros Pic.	17	17	17
1	WesOil&Snow ctf.	58½	58½	58½
†10	WesOil&Snow pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1	West AutoSupptpf	22½	22½	22⅛



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BROAD AND CHESTNUT STREETS ... PHILADELPHIA

JULY FINANCING AT LOW FIGURE

Demand for New Money Shows Greatest Decrease Since October, 1926

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST.
BOSTON
FIRE, LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

NEW YORK, Aug. 10—Following the record volume absorbed in our markets in the first six months of this year, the amount of capital brought out by new financing and refunding operations in July slumped abruptly to the lowest figures since last October. Leading the July total are eight corporate issues of $10,000,000 or over, compared with 22 in June and 15 in July, 1926. The total individual corporate offerings from $500,000 up were 129, compared with the high record of 195 in June, and 163 in May this year.

In addition to corporate financing there were $55,596,000 foreign government, state and municipal loans offered in American markets, during July, 1927, compared with $58,000,000 in June and $35,020,000 in July, 1926. European countries brought out $41,500,000, Latin-American countries offered $13,596,000, and Canada sold a provincial note issue of $500,000. Corporation and government new issues in July, 1927, aggregated $423,960,750, compared with $916,208,725 in June and $556,178,940 in July, 1926.

Industrial corporations led the July list with a total of $242,665,760, followed by $118,815,390 public utilities and $6,883,600 railroads. With one exception, the industrial group has led every month so far this year, and is now more than $600,000,000 in advance of the public utility total.

The largest corporate item was a $30,000,000 bond issue of the United Steel Works of Germany, proceeds to be used in retiring $29,000,000 participation certificates; next in line come $20,000,000 each of Detroit Edison bonds for expenditures and extensions; Pure Oil notes to retire $9,821,000 6½ per cent notes and to increase working capital; and two issues of the Detroit International Bridge Company for new bridge construction.

Demand for new money by hotel, apartment, building and kindred real estate corporations fell to roughly $62,123,000 in July, compared with $98,010,000 in June and $22,985,000 in July, 1926.

Amounts of bonds, notes and stock issued by domestic, Canadian and foreign corporations in July, 1927, and seven months, with totals for each class of corporation and for each class of security, follow:

	Bonds	Notes	Stock	Total
July:				
Railroad	$1,357,000	$3,765,000	$1,761,000	$6,883,600
Industrial	132,258,500	43,130,000	67,277,260	242,665,760
Public utility	72,943,000	14,650,000	31,222,390	118,815,390
Total	206,558,500	61,545,000	100,261,250	368,364,750
7 months:				
Railroad	490,417,000	63,520,600	85,735,200	639,672,800
Industrial	1,434,203,000	232,330,000	592,460,015	2,258,993,015
Public utility	1,047,651,500	71,835,000	519,279,830	1,638,766,330
Total	2,972,271,300	367,685,600	1,197,475,045	4,541,432,145

Approximately $40,896,000 out of the total of $368,364,750, equal to 11.1 per cent was used for refunding operations This compares with $188,693,000, or 22 per cent in June and $98,923,000, or 19 per cent in July, 1926.

Sales (in hundreds)		High	Low	Last
11	WestDairyProdA	53	53	53
3	WestDProdBctf	23¼	23	23
4	WAirBrk new	46¼	46	46¼
8	WhiteSewMdebrts	19⅝	18½	18½
3	WilcoxOil&Gas	23⅛	23	23⅛

DOMESTIC BONDS
(Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	1:30
5	All Pack 8s '39	49	49	49
16	Allis Chal 5s '37	98⅛	98	98
6	Cudahy P 5½s '37	97½	97¼	97⅜
1	Det C Gas 6s '47	107	107	107
12	do 5s '50	100½	100¼	100½
159	El Refrig 6s '36	80½	77⅞	78
3	Fairoksmorse 5s'42	96	96	96
1	Fed Sugar 6s '33	84	84	84
34	Fla P&L 5s '54	94½	94¼	94½
55	Gair Robt 5½s '42.	97¼	97	97¼
10	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	133	133	133
1	Ga & Fla 6s '46	93½	93½	93½
3	Georgia Pow 5s '67	97	97	97
3	Goodyr T&R 5s '28	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
12	Gulf Oil 5s '47	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
25	do 5s '37	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Indnapls P&L 5s'57	97⅛	97⅜	97⅞
10	IntRysCAm6½s'47	90	90	90
1	Interstate Pow 6s	97½	97½	97½
1	Inter Sec Corp 5s.	95¼	95¼	95¼
24	Kopp G&C 5s '47	96	95⅞	95⅞
25	Lehigh PS6s A'26	102	102	102
1	Lib McN&L 7s'31	103¼	103¼	103¼
5	Lone Star Gas 5s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
5	Long Isl Lt6s'45	104½	104½	104½
2	Manitoba L5½s'51	100	100	100
1	Mass Gas 5½s'46	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
5	Mont Wd Pr5s'46	100	100	100
1	Morris&Co 7½s'30	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
102	Narragan 5s'57	100	99⅞	100
1	Nev Con Cop5s'41.	95	95	95
1	Nor Stat Pw6½s	103½	103¼	103¼
12	Nor StaPcv6½s'33	118⅛	118	118
2	Ohio Pw 5sB'52	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
12	Penn O Ed6s'50w	100⅛	100	100
9	Penn P&L 5sB'52	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
5	Penn Glass S6s	99½	99½	99½
1	Phila El 5½s '47	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Pa S G&E 4½s '57	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
80	Phillips Pet 5s '39	96	95⅝	95⅝
12	P S E&G 5s '65	104⅛	104	104
11	Pure Oil 6½s 1933	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2	Pure Oil 5½s	98	97⅞	97⅞
3	Rem Rd 5½s A '47	99⅞	99⅜	99⅞
80	Servel Cor 6s '31	31	29	31
1	Sher Wy C ..s '47	95	95	95
8	Solvay Am 5s '42	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
12	SEP&L 6s 2025	102¼	102	102
3	Sowest P&L 6s	103	103	103
1	St Oil NQ 6½s '33	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2	Sun Maid Ra 6½s	97	97	97
6	Swift Co 5s '32	100⅛	100	100
25	Tex P&L 5s '56	97⅛	97	97
13	Transctl Oil 7s '30	114	113½	114
16	Aluminum Corp5'52	100	99⅞	100
4	Am G&E 6s B 2014	107	106⅞	107
12	Am Pow&L 6s 2.16	105¼	105⅛	105¼
20	Am Seat 6s '36	107	106⅛	107
12	Appalac Pow 5s '56.	97⅛	97	97⅛
3	ArkPow&Lgt 5s '56	95½	95½	95½
1	As Sim Hdw 6½'33.	90⅛	90¼	90⅛
1	At Fruit&Sug 8s '49	17	17	17
3	eacon Oil 6s '36	101½	100⅞	101⅛
1	Bell Tel Can 5s '55	102¼	102¼	102½
1	Boston&Me 6s '33	102¼	102¼	102¼
10	Bos Cons Gas 5'47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2	Brunner Tur 7½'55	47	47	47
1	Buf Gen El 5s A '56	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	CanNatRyEq 7'35	111½	111½	111½
10	do 4½s '57	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
6	Carolina P&L 5 '56	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
40	ChicMil&StP 5s '75.	92⅝	92⅛	92⅛
15	CM&StP adj 5s2000	58⅞	58⅝	58⅞
2	Chic Ry ctfs 5s '27	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
4	Cons Pub 6⅝s '36	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1	Con Textile 8s '41	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
23	Cuba Nor Ry 5½'42	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
46	eDtBruge 6½s	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛
10	do 7s	100	100	100
5	Util P&L 5½ '47	94⅛	94¼	94¼
	Warn Br P 6½'28.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
1	Webster M 6½ '33	93½	93½	93½
6	Westva Ch 5½ '37	101	101	101
4	Wh Sew M 6 '36ww	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	1:30
2	Agri Mtge Bk 7 '46	97½	97½	97½
150	Badera C M 7 '51	100	99⅞	99⅞
4	Batav P 4½ '42	93	93	93
5	Berlin El 6½ '51.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
25	Bogota Mtg B 7.	95½	95½	95½
1	Brisbane 5 '57	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5	Buen A Pr 7½ '47	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
1	Buen A Pr 7 '52.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
14	Buen A Prov 7 '57	95	94⅞	95
7	Buen Air A 7 '58.	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞
5	Chil Mtg B 6 '31.	96⅜	96¼	96¼
117	Copenhag 5 '52	96⅝	96¼	96⅛
3	Danish C 5½ '55.	99	98⅜	98⅜
3	Den Kgdm 5½	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2	E Prus Ld Bk 6 '30	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
2	Finn In Bk 7s '44	100¼	100¼	100¼
24	Ger Con M 7s '47	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Hamb El 7s '35	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8	Hamb St 6s '46	98	97⅞	98
15	Isarco H El 7s '52	93½	93⅛	93½
1	Jugo Sl M B 7s '57	87	87	87
1	Mend Pr 7½s '51.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
10	Pernambuco 7s '47	94¼	93⅞	94
2	Peru 7s '59	96⅛	96½	96½
42	Pirelli Co Italy 7s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
18	Prussia FS6½s'51.	99½	99¼	99⅛
2	Russ6½sctfsNC19	13½	13½	13½
1	SaxonStMtg6½s46	99	99	99
8	SerbCroat&Slo7s62	88⅞	88⅜	88⅞
33	Stinnes 7s '36	98	98	98
4	Stinnes 7s '46	98	98	98
1	Trandjhem 5½s	97	97	97
3	UnitElSvc7s56ww.	91	91	91
8	UnIndust6½s'51	95½	95¼	95½
10	UniStlWks6½sA	98½	98½	98½

†Actual sales. ‡Ex-dividend. *Cents stocks.

SPINNERS REJECT PLAN TO SHUT DOWN

LONDON, Aug. 11—The spinners' vote in the American section of the Lancashire cotton industry against the proposed closing of the mills until Sept. 10 was 70.4 per cent in favor, whereas 80 per cent of the Federation of Master Spinners' vote was required. This decision represents the stand of a powerful minority against the Manchester Yarn Association's proposal to close for several weeks and the federation's compromise proposal for one week's closing.

The decision prolongs the present situation, which association members, representing 75 per cent of the spinners, regard as intolerable. Nonmembers of the association, amounting to 25 per cent of the trade, can expect to continue to get practically the entire new business and work on full time.

Some weaker members are beginning to feel the adverse effects, and several are evading the price restrictions through classifying the finer counts and selling at prices of the coarser grades. The present situation endangers the existence of the yarn association.

SEMINOLE OIL OUTPUT UP

The Seminole area of Oklahoma produced 497,200 barrels of crude oil in the 24 hours ended 7 a. m., Aug. 10, a gain of about 4000 over the preceding day. High for the area is 526,610 barrels, established July 30.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 11—Consols for money today were 54⅜, De Beers 14¼, Rand Mines 3⅜. Money was 3⅜ per cent; discount rates—Short and three months' bills 4 3-16@4¼ per cent.

GOOD PROGRESS BY NEW YORK CENTRAL ROAD

Analysis Shows Big Growth in Earnings and Assets in Recent Years

With railroad investments returning to favor, securities of the caliber of New York Central are likely to win increasing attention. Measured by growth of assets, earning power and general development and judged by prices of 25 years ago, the stock does not appear relatively high.

A year or so ago, George F. Baker, largest individual stockholder of New York Central outside of Harold S. Vanderbilt, returning from abroad and informed of an advance in Central, said that he was glad the public at last was beginning to appreciate real values. Mr. Baker has evidenced his faith by steadily adding to his holdings of this stock, having at the close of last year 123,230 shares, and his son an additional 16,500.

For a long period somewhat laggard in responding to constructive factors, New York Central stock has recently been reflecting growing investment confidence, particularly since the increase in the dividend rate to 8 per cent. With this dividend, however, and a very large and well sustained earning power, the stock is still selling considerably under its high price of 1905—167¾—when it was paying only 5 per cent, and still further under the 1901 high, when it sold at 174½ and likewise paid 5 per cent.

Unmatched Main Line

New York Central has an unmatched main line to Chicago, virtually a water-level route, extending from New York via the Hudson River to Albany, thence westward. Practically the only hill worthy of the name in this route is the three-mile grade at Albany in passing from the valley of the Hudson to that of the Mohawk. Curves are wide, and this, together with absence of heavy grades, permits hauling of heavy freight loads and of speed such as the famous "Twentieth Century Limited" makes.

Allied lines include the important investments in the bulk of the outstanding stocks of Michigan Central, Big Four and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie. Central, with leased and affiliated lines, serves states having more than half the population of the country, reaching most of the important cities in this region and comprising a system exceeding 12,000 miles.

Statement of the earnings of New York Central and leased lines, of course, does not disclose the real earning power of the system. If the prosperous affiliated roads, such as Big Four, Michigan Central and Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, were actually consolidated, true earning power would be more apparent.

Big Earning Power

In 1926 New York Central reported earnings equal to $14.52 a share on the 3,832,582 shares outstanding, but equities in earnings of principal subsidiaries would have added another $5.20 a share, making $19,72 in all. Similarly in 1925, reported earnings were $12.69 a share, but equities would have brought the total to $18.52.

For the last five years it has averaged to earn more than $13 a share and, including equities, more than $18.30 a share, as below indicated.

	Net inc.	Equiv. per share	Bal a share incl. equity in princ. subs.
1926	$55,664,041	$14.52	$19.72
1925	48,327,224	12.69	18.52
1924	39,250,400	13.25	16.75
1923	45,339,427	16.91	23.70
1922	20,635,186	8.01	12.95
5-yr.avg	41,903,255	13.07	18.32

With the issue of $38,325,000 par value of new stock, if the Interstate Commerce Commission approves, Central's outstanding stock will be borught up to 4,215,840 shares. Earnings of 1926 would be equivalent to $13.20 a share on the increased stock and to $17.90 a share, including equities.

Investments Underpriced

Many of Central's important investments are carried at extremely modest figures. It would be very difficult correctly to appraise its tremendously valuable real estate holdings in the heart of New York, including the Grand Central Terminal, and its interests in the Biltmore, Commodore, Yale Club and other important properties.

As of Dec. 31, 1926, New York Central had investments in stocks of affiliated companies carried on the books at $157,571,766 and $106,550,681 representing bonds, notes and advances to such companies. Other investments in bonds, stocks and notes were $37,598,424, and the total investment including road and equipment stood at $1,370,470,328.

The market value of investments in affiliated lines is greatly in excess of book value. For example, Michigan Central stock, of which New York Central owns more than 99 per cent, was recently quoted at a record high of 1100 bid. At this price, the market appraisal of the 185,779 shares owned by Central would be $204,356,900 contrasted with ledger value of $18,577,900. Similarly Central's holdings of Big Four common at recent price of 295 a share would be valued at $126,676,245, compared with book value of $42,941,100. Outside of the system, New York Central has a large appreciation in its investment in Reading.

In the stocks of the more important affiliated companies alone the market appraisal shows an increase of nearly $340,000,000 over book values. New York Central also has an investment in preferred stocks of some of these roads and in Reading first and second preferred as well as common.

In a number of companies, Central owns all the stock and there is no market quotation. Even the very conservative Interstate Commerce Commission valuation indicates an asset value of considerably more than $200 a share for New York Central.

BANK OF FRANCE STATEMENT

PARIS, Aug. 11—The principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs) compare as follows:

	Aug. 11, 1927	Aug. 4, 1927
Gold	5,545,800,000	5,545,800,000
Silver	342,500,000	342,500,000
Loans & disc	3,074,800,000	4,037,200,000
Circulation	53,281,800,000	53,693,900,000
Deposits	12,067,500,000	12,093,600,000
Adv to state	25,550,000,000	25,800,000,000
Other assets	23,959,900,000	23,853,100,000
Bank rate	5½%	5½%

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

LONDON, Aug. 11—The weekly return of the Bank of England compares as follows:

	Aug. 11, '27	Aug. 4, '27
Circulation	£137,492,000	£138,342,000
Public deposits	11,789,000	9,521,000
Private deposits	101,641,000	102,842,000
Gov't securities	47,441,000	52,076,000
Other securities	49,160,000	44,740,000
Reserves	34,957,000	33,676,000
Prop res to liab	30.8%	29.9%
Bullion	152,700,000	152,268,000
Bank rate	4½%	4½%

SURFACE COMBUSTION COMPANY

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 11—The Surface Combustion Company, a $3,000,000 Doherty subsidiary of Bronx, N. Y., has purchased the old Towar textile mills here and will erect a $250,000 plant unit this fall and move the New York plant here to consolidate with the local factory. Three hundred men will be employed at the start, Frank Adams, president, announced. The company manufactures gas burners and ovens used in the automotive and bakery industries.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Alaska Gold A NY	3¼	3
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	89¾	89⅝
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	102½	102⅝
Am Beet Sugar 6s '35	93	93
Am Chain deb 6s '33	103¼	103¼
Am Cotton Oil 5s '31	97⅞	97⅞
Am Smelting 5s '47	102⅝	102⅝
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104¾	104½
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Am T & T sf 5s '60	103¼	103⅛
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	107⅝	107½
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100	100
Am W Paper 6s '47	92	92
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	104½	104⅜
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	108⅛	108¼
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	106⅞	106¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	95¼	95¼
Armour & Co 4½s '39	90¾	90⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	90⅝	90½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	90	89¾
Atch T&SF gen 4s '55	96⅛	96⅛
Atch T&SF adj 4½s	99½	99½
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	70½	70½
Atl Coast Line uni 4½s '64	100	100
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	101⅛	101
B&O 1st 4s '48	95⅝	95½
B&O cv 4½s '33	99¾	99¾
B&O 1st 4s '48 reg	94⅛	94⅛
B&O rfg 5s '95	103⅝	103⅝
B&O 5s series D	103⅝	103⅝
B&O 6s '29	103¼	103¼
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104½	104¼
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	86⅝	86½
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	99¾	99¾
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	91¼	91¼
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	104½	104½
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	100⅝	100½
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104¼	104⅛
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	104	103¾
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	86⅛	86⅛
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	71¼	71¼
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '30	104	104
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	96	95¾
Bklyn n El 1st 5s '50	92⅝	92⅝
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	231	227¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	97¼	97¼
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	102	102
Cal Pet cv 5s '39	94⅝	94½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	100¼	100¼
Can Pacific deb 4s	86½	86⅜
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	102	102
Cen og Ga con 5s '45	105	105
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	93½	93½
Cen Pacific 5s	103¾	103⅝
Ches O R A 1st	89⅞	88⅞
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100⅝	100¼
Ches & O con 5s '39 reg	105	105
Chesapeake Corp 5s rcts	98⅞	98¾
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	95¾	95¾
Chi B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	88¼	88¼
Chi B & Q 4½s	100	99½
Chi Gt West 4s '59	73½	73
Chi Ind & L gen 6s '66	109	108¾
Chi M&StP gold 4s '25	65¼	65¼
Chi M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	64⅞	64½
Chi M&StP gen 4½s '89	97⅛	97⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	94¾	94½
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	99¼	99
Chi Ter Ha & SE in 5s '60	94¾	94½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	94⅞	94⅞
Chi Un Sta 6½s C '63	118	117⅝
Chi & East Ill 5s '51	90⅝	90¼
Chi & Nw 4½s	100	100
Chi & Nw sf 5s reg	100½	100½
Chi & Nw 6s	103	103
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	89	89
Chile Copper 5s	94¾	94½
Cin Wab-M 4s	89¼	89
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104¾
Colo Fuel 5s	101⅛	101⅛
Com Az Antilla 7½s '39	97	96½
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	105⅝	105⅝
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	80½	80½
Con Gas 5½s '45	106½	106¼
Crown Wil Paper 6s	101	101
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	98	98
Cuban-Am Sug col 8s '31	108½	108½
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100½	100½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94¾	94¾
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	135½	135
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	99½	99½
Den & R G Wn 5s '55	86¾	86½
Des M & Ft Dodge 4s '35 ct	32	32
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	87	86⅝
Dold Packing 6s '42	82⅛	82⅛
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	95½	95½
Duke Power 6s	105	105
Elk Horn Coal 7s	96¼	96¼
Elk Horn Coal 6½s	99½	99½
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	110½	110⅜
Empire Gas & F 6½s '41	105¾	105⅝
Erie cv 4s A '53	84¼	84¼
Erie cv 4s B '53	84	84
Erie cv 4s D '53	126	123½
Erie 5s rcts	74¾	74½
Erie gen 4s '96	78½	78½
Erie & Jersey 1st 6s '55	114⅞	114⅞
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	96	96
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	109½	109½
Gen Mot Acc 6s	102	101¾
Gen Pet 5s '40	101	101
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	107¼	107¼
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅝	120½
Goodyear Tire 5s rcts	94	93¾
Gotham S Hos 6s	99¼	99¼
Great Northern 4½s '76	99	98¾
Great Northern 5½s '52	110⅞	110⅞
Great Northern 7s '36	114⅝	114½
Hershey Choc 5½s '40	102⅞	102½
Hudson Coal 5s	97⅝	97½
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	91¾	91¾
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	100¾	100⅝
Humble Oil 5s	99⅝	99½
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	104¾	104¾
Ill Cen 4s '52	91½	91½
Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	95⅝	95⅝
Ill Cen C St L&NO 4½s rcts	98¼	98¼
Ind Lime 6s	98¾	98¾
Ind Steel 5s '52	104½	104⅜
Inland Steel 5½s '45	103⅜	103⅜
Ind Lou 4s '56	89¾	89¾
Inspiration Cop 6½s '31	99½	99½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	80	80
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	100⅛	100
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	99¾	99¼
Int Paper cv 6s	103⅝	103¼
Int Paper 6s '55	103¾	103¾
Int Paper cv 6s sta	103½	103½
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '41	94¾	94¾
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	79¾	79¾
Int Tel & Tel 5½s '45	112	111¾
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	96⅜	96¼
Int & Gt Nor 5s	100	100
Int Tel & Tel 4½s	93¾	93½
Kan Ity FtS&Mem 4s '36	94	94
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	75⅛	75⅛
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¾	100½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	91½	91½
Kayser & Co 5½s	99½	98⅝
Keith 6s '46	99⅝	99⅝
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	107¾	107¾
Keystone Tel 1st 5s '35	95¼	95¼
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	101¼	101
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	104⅛	104⅛
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '28	99⅞	99⅞
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	99	99
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	90¾	90
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	100	100
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '44	100	100
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	110¾	110¾
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	98¼	98¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	102½	102⅛
L&N 5s B	106¾	106¾
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	62¾	62¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	100	100
McCrory 5½s	98	98
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	99½	99½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	100¾	100¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	88¾	88⅜
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	88⅞	88⅞
Mo K & T pl 6s C '32	103	103
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	77¾	77¾
Mo Pac 5s rcts	99¾	99¾
Montana Power 5s A '43	103	103
Naugatuck R R 4s	87⅛	87⅛
Nat Acme sf 7½s '31	102⅛	102⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 6s '40	103	103
N O Pub Ser 5s B	96⅞	96⅛
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	96⅝	96½
N O Terminal 4s '53	89½	88¾
N O T & M 5s C	104	104
N O T & M 5s B '54	100½	100⅜
N O T & M 5½s '54	106	106
Newport Cin Pge 4½s	97	97
N E T & T 5s '52	104½	104½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	82¾	82¾
NYC&HR con 4s '98	93¼	93¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97¾	97¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	101¾	101¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	107⅝	107⅜
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107⅛	106⅞
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	106⅜	106¼
N Y City 4¼s '64	103⅛	103⅛
N Y Edison 5s '44	104½	104¼
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	116	116
NY NH&H cv deb 3s '56	72¾	72¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	81⅝	81⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	110⅜	110⅜
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	75½	75½
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	78⅝	78⅝
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	55¼	55
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	73½	73⅛
N YTel deb 6s '49	110½	110⅜
N YTel rg 6s '41	108¾	108½
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	101	100⅞
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	83	83
NY & N Jersey 5s '32	100¾	100¾
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	101¾	101¾
Norf So rfg 5s A '61	93½	93½
Norf & W con 4s '96	97	97
Norf & W con 4s '96 reg	94	94
Nor Am Ed 5s '57	99¾	99½
Nor Ohio Tr &Lt 6s A '47	98¼	98
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	69¼	69
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	94¾	94¾
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	101	101
Nor Pac 5s C 2047	107½	107½
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	115	115
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	101¾	119¼
Ontario trans 5s '45	101½	101½
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	90½	90½
Otis Steel 6s '41	95¾	95
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¼	103¼
Pac of Mo 1st 4s '38	93¾	93¾
Pathe Ex 7s '37	100½	100½
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	103	103
Pa-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95	95
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	90	90
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	99½	99½
Penn Ohio Det 4½s '77	99¾	99¾
Penn R R con 4½s '60	104	104
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	101¾	101¾
Penn R R 5s '64	104	104
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	112	112
Penn R R col 7s '30	106¼	106¼
Penn R R 4s '31	98¾	98⅜
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	89⅝	89&
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	104¼	104¼
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	101½	101⅜
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	97⅝	97⅝
Pitts C C&StL 4½s B	101	101
Pitts C C&StL 4s G	97⅜	97¾
Pub Svc NJ 6s '44	107	106⅝
Pub Svc NJ 5½s	103½	103¼
Punta Alegre Sug 7s '37	106	106
Rep I & S F rfg 5½s '53	101½	101¼
Rio G & W col 4s '49	86½	86½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	112½	112⅛
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	96⅝	96⅝
St L & S F 4s A '50	88¼	88
St L & S F 5s B '50	101⅜	101⅜
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101½	101⅜
St L & S F inc 6s '60	98⅞	98⅝
St L S W 1st 4s '89	89	89
St L S W 2d 4s '89	82¾	82¾
St L S W 1st 5s '52	98⅞	98⅞
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95½	95¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	106	106
Schulco s f 6½s B '46	102¾	102¾
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	72¾	72¾
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	84¾	84½
Seabd A L con 6s '45	96¾	96⅝
Sharon Steel Hoop 8s '41	109	109
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	99½	99½
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	18¾	18¾
Silesia Elec Corp 6½s '46	96¼	96¼
Simms Pet 6s '29	98¼	98¼
Sinclair Cn O 6s '27	100⅛	100⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	97¼	97
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	100½	100½
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	93	92⅞
Skelly Oil 5s '39	95	95
Smith A OO 6½s '33	101¼	101¼
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	95¾	95¾
So Pac 4½s '77	101¾	101½
So Ry gen 4s '56	88½	88⅜
So Ry con 5s '94	109	109
So Ry gen 6s '56	115⅞	115⅞
So Ry Gen 6½s '56	122¾	122¾
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	104⅜	104⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s rcts '51	95¾	95¼
Tenn Copper 6s '25	100	100
Tex & Pac 5s La div '31	100⅜	100⅜
Tex & Pac 5s B rcts '77	100½	100⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	64¾	64½
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	108½	108½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	99¾	99½
Ulster & Del con 5s '28	64⅞	64⅞
Union El of Chi 5s '45	85¼	85¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97⅞	97⅛
Union Pacific 6s '28	101¾	101⅜
Union Pac 4½s rts '61	98½	98⅜
U Stores Real deb 6s '42	105	105
U S Rubber 5s '47	93	92½
U S Rubber 7½s '30	105	105
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109⅜	109¼
Universal Pipe 6s '36	89¼	89¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	100¼	100
Va Ry 5s '62	107⅜	107¼
Wabash 5s B '76	101¼	101¼
Walworth 6s '45	94¾	94¾
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	90	90
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	102⅞	102½
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	87¼	87¼
Western Electric 5s '44	102¾	102¾
Western Maryland 4s '52	84	83⅞
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100⅝	100¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	100	100
Western Un 5s '51	103	103
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	103½	103½
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	100½	100½
Willys-Ov'd 1st 6½s '33	102⅛	102⅛
Wilson Co 1st 6s '41	101	100¾
Youngstown S T 6s '43	104⅞	104⅞

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Antioquit 7s B '45	94¾	94⅝
Antioquia 7s C '45	94½	94½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	99⅞	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '61 May	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '61 Feb	99⅞	99¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	99⅞	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100½	100½
Argentine 6s '58 B	99⅞	99¾
Australia 5s '55	98¼	98¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	102½	102½
Austria (Lower) 6½s '44	88⅝	88⅝
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	99¼	98¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99½	99¼
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	103	102½
Belgium 7s '55	105⅞	105¾
Belgium 7s ct '56	104½	104½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	114⅝	114¼
Berlin 6½s '50	100	99⅞
Berline El 6½s rts '56	96¾	96½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	104¼	104
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	104	103⅞
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100½	100⅜
Brazil 6½s '57	92⅝	92½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	96¼	96
Brazil (US) 8s '41	106½	106½
Bremen 7s '35	103¼	103
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	100½	100½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	88½	88½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	97¼	97¼
Can (Dom) 5s '31	101⅝	101⅝
Can (Dom) 4½s '36	99⅜	99⅜
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	101¾	101¾
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94⅝	94½
Chile (Bank) ct 6¾s '61	96⅞	96⅞
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	91½	91¼
Chile (Rep) 6s rcts '61	91½	91¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅜	101⅜
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	109⅝	109⅝
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	99	99
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '57	76¾	76¾
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	103⅝	103⅝
Cundinamarca (Rep) 7s '46	93½	93⅜
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	108¾	108½
Czech (Rep) 7½s rcts '45	105⅝	105⅝
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	108¼	107⅞
Danish Mun 8s A '46	111⅜	111⅜
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105¼	105⅛
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	99⅛	99⅛
Dutch E I 5½s (Mar) '54	102¾	102¾
Dutch E I 5½s (Nov) '54	102¾	102¾
Est R R Co 7s '64	100¾	100½
Fiat 7s '46 war	101¼	101¼
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	99	98½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	104⅝	104½
French Nat SS 7s '49	100	99⅞
French (Rep) 7s '49	105½	105⅜
French (Rep) 7½s '41	113½	113½
French (Rep) 8s '45	112	112
German 7s '49	107¼	107¼
German Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	101½	101½
German El Pow 6½s '50	98	98
Germ G E 6½s '40 war	123	123
German Cen Bk 6s ct '60	95½	95⅜
Graz 8s '54	102½	102½
Holland Am Line 6s '47	100¾	100⅝
Hungary Mun 7s rcts '46	95½	95½
Ilseder Steel 7s '46	100¾	100¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	95¼	95⅛
Italy (King) 7s '51	95⅜	95
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	98⅜	98¼
Jap (Im Gov) 2d 4s '31	90⅞	90⅞
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	101	100⅝
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	101⅝	101⅝
Lyons (City) 6s '34	100¾	100⅜
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	100½	100⅜
Milan (City) 6½s '52	91¼	90⅞
Montecatini 7s '37 war	100¼	100⅛
New So Wales 5s '57	94⅝	94⅝
New So Wales 5s '58	94¾	94½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	98¾	98¾
Norway 5½s '65	101¼	100⅞
Norway (King) 6s '43	103	103
Norway (King) 6s '44	103⅛	102¾
Norway (King) 6s '52	103	102⅞
Oslo (City) 6s '55	101½	101½
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	95¼	94⅞
Paris-Lyons int ctf 7s '58	101⅜	101¼
Paris-Orleans 7s '42	100½	100¼
Peru 7½s '40	101⅝	101⅝
Peru s f 7½s '56	100¾	100⅜
Poland 6s '40	83¼	83¼
Poland 8s '50	97¼	97¼
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	105	105
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104¼	104¼
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	106	106
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	105¾	105¾
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	105⅜	105⅜
Rome (City) 6½s '52	91¼	90⅞
Sao Paulo (Bz) 7s '56	100	100
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	98⅝	98½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	102½	102½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	103	103
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	100¾	100¾
Siemens & Hal 6½s l pd '51	104	104
Soissons (City) 6s '36	99⅜	98⅞
Swiss Confed 8s '40	113	113
Swiss Gov 5½s '46	104½	104⅜
Toho El Pow 6s rcts '29	98	98
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	88½	88¼
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	76¾	76¾
Tokyo El Lt 6s '28	99¼	99¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	104½	104½
U S S Copenhag 6s '37	94¾	94⅜
U Steel W 6½s A war '51	101	100⅞
U Steel W 6½s X war '51	97¾	97¼
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	96¼	96¼
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	111⅝	111⅝
Westphalia El 6½s '50	97	97
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	94⅝	94¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Aug. 11	Last Aug. 10
3½s '47	100.30	100.30	100.30	100.30	101.1
1st 4¼s '47	103.7	103.7	1037	103.7	103.7
2d 4¼s '42	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.10	100.10
2d 4¼s rg.	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.7
3d 4¼s '28	101.2	101.3	101.1	101.1	101.5
4th 4¼s '32	104	104.3	104	104	103.31
US 3⅝ '47	100.18	100.18	100.18	100.18	100.18
US 4s '54	108.22	108.22	108.22	108.22	108.18
US 4¼s '52	113.20	113.20	113.20	113.20	113.18

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT COMPANY

Commercial Credit Company, including subsidiaries, for the six months ended June 30, 1927, shows net income of $660,299 after interest, federal taxes and other reductions, equal, after preferred dividends, to 15 cents a share earned on 679,162 shares of no-par common, compared with $735,119, or 32 cents a share, of 680,000 share of common in the first half of 1926. Net income for the June quarter is equal to 47 cents a share, after above charges, on 679,162 shares of common, compared with $554,315, or 40 cents a share, of $680,000 shares of common outstanding in the second quarter of 1926.

AMERICAN ICE COMPANY RIGHTS

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Stockholders of the American Ice Company subscribed in full to the 41,250 unissued shares of unauthorized common offered to common preferred stockholders on the basis of 16 per cent of present holdings.

NORWALK TIRE EARNINGS

Norwalk Tire & Rubber Company reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1927, net profits, after depreciation, etc., of $333,323. Gross profit was $195,171.

CHICAGO STEEL MARKET STEADY

Orders Gain Moderately—Pig Iron Is Weak—Cast Iron Pipe Prices Break

CHICAGO, Aug. 11 (Special)—Finished steel orders increased moderately in the last week, but did not maintain the rate of gain noted since the low point was passed early in July. Considering all products, sales are fractionally heavier than shipments. Further shading of the two-cent, Chicago, level for heavy steel has been done on attractive lots.

Oil storage tank work placed in this district calls for 8500 tons of plates. Automotive frame fabricators and parts forges have covered requirements. Reinforcing concrete bar sellers reported a decided gain in small orders.

Some bolt and nut needs are now priced at 60 per cent off, instead of 70. Demand for structural steel is chiefly in lots of 100 tons or less.

The Great Northern Railroad will buy 8000 tons of heavy steel in this district for car repairs. Jobber buying of wire products is heavier in some districts, but mills are unable to operate heavier than 55 per cent. Sheet demand is somewhat better in southern territory, with prices firmly maintained.

Cast-iron pipe prices have broken badly at Milwaukee, one maker bidding as low as $21.90, Birmingham. The general market is $30 to $33, Birmingham. A sale of heavy melting steel scrap to a steel works at $13 has given the scrap market a further bullish tinge. The market still is more bullish sentimentally than actually.

A fair tonnage of pig-iron has been offered Chicago furnaces at $19, or 50 cents under the market, without any takers. Silvery iron has been sold at the full schedule. Spiegeleisen is weaker, with sales at $33.

Low nail mill operations are a drag on steel-making schedules, with the district average slightly under 75 per cent.

MONEY MARKET

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3½%	3¾%
Commercial paper	4¼@4½	4¼@4½
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	4½@4¾	4½@4⅝
Year money	4½@4¾	4½@4¾
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days		4¼@4⅜
Four to six months		4½@4⅝

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	54⅛c	54½c
Bar silver in London	25⅛d	26¼d
Bar gold in London	84s 11½d	84s 10½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$73,000,000	$923,000,000
Year ago today	83,000,000	
Balances	29,000,000	97,000,000
Year ago today	39,000,000	
F. R. bank credit	28,003,017	87,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	3¼@3⅛
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3¼@3⅛
4 months	3⅜@3¼
5 months	3⅜@3¼
6 months	3⅜@3½

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4%	Budapest	6%
Boston	3½	Calcutta	4
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	5½
Chicago	4	Helsingfors	6½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	8
Kansas City	3½	London	4½
Minneapolis	4	Madrid	5
New York	4	Paris	5½
Philadelphia	4	Prague	5½
Richmond	4	Riga	7
St. Louis	3½	Rome	7
San Francisco	4	Sofia	10
Amsterdam	3½	Stockholm	4
Athens	10	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	6	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5½	Vienna	7
Berlin	6	Oslo	4½
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.85⅝	$4.85½	$4.8665
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392	.0392	.193
Belgium—belga	.1391	.1391¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0544½	.0544½	.193
Germany—mark	.2376½	.2376	.238
Austria—schill'g	.141	.141	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296¼	.0296½	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2679	.2679	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0253	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130½	.0130½	.193
Holland—florin	.4007	.4008	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1762½	.1762½	.1749
Norway—krone	.2597	.2585	.268
Poland—zloty	.115	.115	.193
Port'gal—escudo	.0504	.0504*	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0061	.0061	.193
Spain—pesta	.1694	.1698	.193
Sweden—krona	.2682	.2682	.268
Swit'land—franc	.1927½	.1927¾	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0176	.0176	.193
Far East			
Hongkong—dol.	.4823	.4827	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.60	.6025	*
Indian—rupee	.362	.3618	.4866
Japan—yen	.4744	.474	.4985
Phil Islands—peso	.495	.495	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4267	.4261	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1184	.1185	.3245
Chile—peso	.1199	.12	.1216
Colombia—peso	3.74	3.75	.9733
Peru—pound	.978	.978	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0018	1.001	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.191	.191	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.99⅛	.99⅞	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.999	.999	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.40	.41	.4985

*Par unsettled.

PUBLIC SERVICE FINANCING

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has offered holders of 8 per cent, 7 per cent and 6 per cent preferred, of record July 7, the right to subscribe to an issue of at least 171,566 additional shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred of $100 par, on the basis of one share of new preferred for each four shares of any class of preferred now held. The subscription price is $100 a share, payable in full on or before Sept. 1, or in 10 installments of $10 a share monthly. Stock not subscribed for by stockholders will be offered to the public under the popular-ownership campaign which will be started Oct. 1.

CANADIAN DRY MERGER OUTLOOK

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Preliminary discussions have taken place looking toward the possible purchase of Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc., by Postum Company, Inc. In discussions a price of $75 a share for Canada Dry has been mentioned, but officers of both companies say at present nothing further is being done along these lines.

NATIONAL RADIATOR OFFERING

Further financing of the National Radiator Corporation takes place today with the offering by J. & W. Seligman & Co., Charles D. Barney & Co., and Jackson & Curtis of 60,000 shares of the new company's $7 cumulative convertible preferred stock at $97.50 a share and accrued dividends, to yield 7.17 per cent.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—American Gas & Electric Company subsidiaries had an output of 59,855,546 kilowatt hours in the week ended Aug. 5, an increase of 9 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

DIVIDEND ACTION DEFERRED

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Action on dividends of the Fifth Avenue Bus and the New York Transportation Company and the Omnibus Corporation was deferred until a meeting to be held Aug. 30, due to lack of a quorum.

WATER LEVELS ARE AFFECTED BY CHICAGO ACT

Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Are Reduced Also by Other Factors

MONTREAL (Special Correspondence)—While the records of water levels of four of the Great Lakes and of the St. Lawrence at Montreal, kept by the Canadian Hydrographic Office for the past 67 years, appear to bear out the contention that the Chicago drainage canal diversion has reduced the levels of the lower lakes by three to six inches, they also indicate that there are other factors affecting the water levels, the influence of which needs to be taken into consideration, if and when the public authorities tackle the problem of constructing regulatory works to assure the steadier water levels increasingly demanded by the interests of navigation.

At Montreal the average depth of water in the St. Lawrence River during the month of June last was 3.03 feet lower than the average stage of June for the last 67 years, while at Kingston, at the foot of Lake Ontario, the average depth for June last was only 0.74 foot lower than the average stage of June for the last 67 years. The automatic gauge records for May showed a similar disparity in the changes of water levels at the two points.

The reduction of eight inches at the foot of Lake Ontario from the average stage of the same month for the last 67 years may, it is claimed, be due, in part at any rate, to the Chicago diversion; but the reduction of three feet at Montreal can hardly be attributed, in whole, to the same cause. The greater part of this reduction is probably due to the fact that the ship channel below Montreal has been deepened, widened and straightened, facilitating, as the pilots point out, the flow of the water and so pulling down the levels, as compared with the mean sea level.

Readings at Kingston

The relation between the level of Lake Ontario and the level of the St. Lawrence at Montreal, would seem to be obscure. On June 5 last the automatic gauges at Kingston gave their maximum mean daily reading, whereas it was two days before that date that the gauges at Montreal recorded their maximum mean daily stage for the month. Between the maximum and minimum readings at Kingston the range was only 0.18 foot, about 2 inches, whereas at Montreal the range was 1.72 feet. Again while the minimum reading at Kingston was recorded on June 3, it was not until June 25 that the minimum level was recorded at Montreal.

The tidal movement on Lake Ontario is unimportant, but evidently wind, rainfall and other factors have a measurable influence on the water levels. At Kingston the level changed from maximum high to minimum low within the period of two days, probably the effect largely of winds.

At Port Colborne, at the foot of Lake Erie the average June level was 0.98 foot lower than the average stage for the last 67 years, and 0.30 foot lower than the average stage for the past 10 years, a period during which Chicago has been diverting water. The range between the maximum and minimum readings of the automatic gauges at Colborne was 2.33 feet, the greatest of any of the Lake ports at which the Canadian Hydrographic Office maintains gauges. At the same time, the range between the maximum daily mean reading and minimum daily mean was only 0.54 foot.

Readings at Gooderich

At Gooderich, on Lake Huron, the average level for June was 1.97 feet lower than the average stage of June for the last 67 years and 0.82 foot lower than the average stage of June for the last 10 years. There the range between maximum and minimum readings was 1.60 feet, while the range between maximum daily mean and minimum daily mean was only 0.40 foot.

At Port Arthur, at the head of Lake Superior, the average level for June was 0.10 foot lower than the average stage of June for the last 67 years and 0.32 foot higher than the average stage of June for the last 10 years. The range between maximum and minimum readings was 1.03 feet, and between maximum daily mean and minimum daily mean 0.40 foot.

A tabular comparison of the average levels of the various lakes for June this year with their average stages of the same month for a period of 67 years may be made:

	Ft. lower
Lake Superior	0.10
Lake Huron	1.97
Lake Erie	0.98
Lake Ontario	0.74
St. Lawrence at Montreal	3.03

Climatic Conditions

With Lake Superior at a lower level, as compared with the 67 years' average, the other lakes might also be expected to show a reduction, although not to the extent indicated for Lake Erie and Lake Huron by the Canadian gauges. In so far as the Chicago diversion is a factor in the reductions it would seem that Lakes Huron and Erie are greater sufferers than Lake Ontario, the immediate feeder of the St. Lawrence. Allowing something for the lower level of Lake Superior, the average level of Lake Ontario during June last was about six inches lower than the average stage of June for the past 67 years. To attribute the whole of that reduction to the Chicago diversion, it would be necessary to assume that climatic conditions last June were exactly the same as the average conditions which prevailed during the past 67 Junes, and that timber cutting and forest fires have not affected the midsummer water supplies.

The average stage of the St. Lawrence at Montreal during June, according to the hydrographic office, was 22.38 feet. That means the height of the river surface above mean sea level, something different from the depth of water in the river bed which averaged about 33 feet during the month. A comparative table of the heights of the river and lake above the mean sea level—half tide—during June of this year, with the averages for June for the last 10 and last 67 years, will be of interest:

	Height in feet above mean sea level This year	Last 10 yrs	Last 67 yrs
Montreal, St. Lawrence	22.38	22.81	25.41
Kingston, Lake Ontario	246.03	246.30	246.75
Colborne, Lake Erie	572.12	572.41	573.08
Goderich, Lake Huron	579.42	580.04	582.39
Port Arthur, Lake Superior	602.03	602.55	602.33

South African Farmers Study Europe's Methods and Markets

Growers Wonder Why the Sixpenny Orange in London Yields to Producer But 5s. Per 100—Tour to Include European Agricultural Countries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A hundred South African farmers have been touring Europe, under the auspices of the South African National Union, studying markets and agricultural methods

"Markets will be studied," said H. E. King, one of the party, "both from the producer's and the consumer's points of view. There is a general feeling among South African farmers that the distribution of our produce in Great Britain is not on the right lines.

"All of it goes through Covent Garden and is then reconsigned to your large provincial centres at different prices. There might be a better scheme of distribution through such ports as Bristol, Hull, Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow.

"For citrus fruit, the output of which is increasing annually, there is a big future in South Africa. The retail prices charged here in Britain at present seem to be unnecessarily high and to restrict sales somewhat.

"A South African grower does very well if he gets 5s. per 100 for his oranges. Here 4d. to 6d. each, retail, seems to be an average price.

"The sugar beet industry in Britain and co-operation in Denmark are special features for study in the present tour. There is evidence that high veldt of the Transvaal is going to be one of the best suited areas for the cultivation of sugar beet, and we hope to be able to do what Europe cannot do, that is, to dry the beet. This will be of great advantage in regulating supplies to the mill."

SPAIN EFFECTS OIL MONOPOLY

Government Control Will End Competition of Powerful Oil Concerns

MADRID (Special Correspondence) — Under the Government's scheme for creating a monopoly for the sale of oil and its derivatives, which is now announced, competing contractors submitting tenders for the supply of the goods in question must deposit 2,000,000 pesetas as a bond. Tenders are to be submitted in time for consideration early in September. The Government's proposals have been giving rise to discussion in the Spanish press. Comments have generally been unfavorable to the scheme and it is a tribute to the Government's sense of fair play that the censor has allowed criticism full scope.

The point of view of Señor Calvo Sotelo, the minister responsible for the details, is that so long as Spain does not produce petroleum in sufficient quantities, she must remain tributary to foreign countries, and she will, in this respect, be dependent on powerful commercial concerns and combines for her supplies, which may be withheld at their pleasure. This alone, he declares, justifies the Government in taking steps to exercise by means of a state monopoly such full control as will insure the flow of imports, secure the best methods of handling and distributing the commodity and at the same time, by distillation of lignites and coal, bring about the commencement of an era of home production.

All this is apart from the question of revenue. The responsible minister calculates that during the first 12 months of the monopoly the sales will exceed 200,000,000 pesetas and he hopes that the state will derive a profit of 80,000,000 on its deal during the first year.

The peninsula has long been a battle-ground between the Standard Oil Company and the Shell group. It has been pointed out by opponents of the scheme that the country will lose the benefit of the rivalry of these concerns, often the cause of cut prices, and the competition which is a stimulus to enterprise. Complaints are made that there are already far too many monopolies. Tobacco, alcohol, matches and to some extent sugar, have all increased in price under what amounts to a régime of privileges.

PLEA FOR TRADE WITHIN EMPIRE

Motor Delegate Urges New Zealanders to Push Commerce With Britain

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—A stirring speech on imperial preference in trade was delivered in Christ Church recently by Sir Archibald Boyd Carpenter, a member of the British Motor Delegation. Sir Archibald did not mince words. He told his hosts that maintenance of inter-Empire trading was a matter of necessity, and he apepaled to New Zealanders to help Britain in her difficulties.

"If Great Britain," he said "from any cause is unable to take 87 per cent of your products (the percentage sent to Britain now), where are you going to send them? Are there benevolent people who will come to you on their knees and say: 'We like your butter, please send it to us!' Anything that weakens one part of the Empire weakens another.

"Suppose, for a moment, that the financial position (in England) became so acute that we had to reduce expenditure on the Navy, who's going to look after your produce going across the sea? Who is going to be so benevolent as to provide protection? The strength of one is the strength of all.

"Mountains of tariffs are being raised against you. I am not going to discuss tariffs The main fact is that they are there. We have to look for markets, and where better can we look than within the four corners of the British Empire?"

Just as New Zealand went to the aid of the Mother Country in the greatest of struggles, so, he said, should she help the Mother Country in the economic struggle of today.

BETTER OUTLOOK FOR RAND GOLD

More Hopeful View of the Industry Is Now Taken by Officials

JOHANNESBURG (Special Correspondence)—There has been considerable speculation from time to time as to the life of the Rand gold industry and the subject has been reopened recently as a result of a statement by F. W. Beyers, the Minister of Mines and Industries, that Dr. Pirow, the Government mining engineer, who succeeded Sir Robert Kotze, takes a more hopeful view than his predecessor of the probable life of the industry.

In the report he has submitted to the Government, Dr. Pirow does not reveal any startlingly new facts, but relies on a variety of changes in method and conditions to prolong the life of the mines. At the same time he emphasizes that Sir Robert Kotze's last report was largely misinterpreted.

Johannesburg, as is well known, has been built up almost entirely on the gold industry, and the question of the city's future after all the mines have been worked out has given rise to a lot of anxiety. In his 1925 report Sir Robert Kotze said that the official lives of the remaining 43 mines ranged from one to 30 years.

From the data at his disposal, said Sir Robert, it would appear that lapse of time would show a reduction in the tonnage from existing mines of 23 per cent after 15 years.

He pointed out, however, that these figures made no allowance for new mines or for possible increases in the crushing capacity of existing mines. Moreover, the lives of mines were always conservatively estimated for the purpose of income tax and in actual practice were found to be longer than forecast unless the mine came to an untimely end owing to inability to make profits.

"If in 10 or 15 years," he said, "the present gold output is curtailed by half that means a reduction of nearly £20,000,000 per annum. Even though we have other and expanding sources of wealth, such a substantial reduction in the gold output must have serious effects."

Dr Pirow bases his present report on various changes in conditions which have recently taken place. Dealing with existing mines, he declares that the reduction in output after five years will be 13.56 per cent, after 10 years 51.54 per cent, and after 15 years 78.73 per cent.

He points out, however, that these probable reductions cannot be taken as applying to the gold production of the Rand area as a whole, and as a factor in support of this argument he gives prominence to the hopeful prospects of developing new ground still available, and the fact that the probabilities of concluding satisfactory lease contracts are now considerably better.

STOCKS HOLD FIRM IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Aug. 11—The stock market was steady today, but business was again on a small scale. Industrials and textiles moved irregularly, while rubbers and oils improved, the latter moving erratically. Mines were irregular, with De Beers and Kaffirs in demand.

Home rails had a steady tone, with several of the leading issues selling ex-dividend. Foreign rails were irregular. Royal Dutch was quoted at 28½, Rio Tinto at 40 and Courtaulds at 6¾.

The gilt edge division was strong. Foreign issues generally were steady, with Peruvians and Portuguese issues in good demand.

BANK OF GERMANY STATEMENT

BERLIN, Aug. 11—The Reichsbank condensed statement, in reichsmarks, follows (000 omitted):

	This week	Last week
Silver and coin	84,800	86,200
Gold reserves	1,805,100	1,801,000
Of which in for bks	62,000	17,431
Bills of exch&chcks	2,357,200	2,512,000
Other assets	493,400	470,600
Reichsbank circula.	3,769,700	3,928,200
Bank rate	6%	6%

BANGOR & AROOSTOOK

The New York Stock Exchange committee on securities has ruled that transactions in preferred and common stock of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad shall be ex-rights Aug 11, and that transactions in rights must be settled by that date, after which dealings in rights will be as in stock. Rights to subscribe expire Aug. 17.

NATIONAL CITY COMPANY

The National City Company announces the promotion of William C. Wells from assistant general sales manager to assistant vice-president and his transfer from the Chicago office of the company to Boston.

SELFRIDGE ISSUE SOLD

LONDON, Aug. 11—The public offering of 80,000 shares of Selfridge Provincial Stores, Ltd., at Amsterdam has been oversubscribed.

BANK OF FINLAND CUTS RATE

LONDON, Aug. 11—The Bank of Finland has reduced its discount rate to 6½ per cent from 7 per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, Aug. 11—The Bank of England discount rate is unchanged at 4½ per cent.

FURTHER RISE IN FRANC HELD NOT DESIRABLE

Experts Believe the Present Value Cannot Be Exceeded With Impunity

PARIS (Special Correspondence)—French trade shows signs of recovery, and the effect of bringing back the franc to a reasonable rate of exchange has not had the doleful results which were freely prophesied a year ago.

When the franc was perpetually falling, French exporters were favored. Wages and general cost of production, as expressed in francs, did not rise as quickly and in the same proportion as the franc depreciated. In consequence the French manufacturers could sell below world prices. Indeed there were many manufacturers who regretted that the franc did not continue to fall, forgetting that sooner or later it would touch the bottom, and their profits in paper francs would vanish.

M. Poincaré stopped the fall and multiplied the value of the franc by two. Without legally stabilizing the franc he has pegged it in the neighborhood of 25 to the dollar. Wages and general cost of production have had time to catch up. France can no longer manufacture particularly cheaply.

For a short time there was, in fact, unemployment. But never did that unemployment become serious. The utmost limit was about 100,000 unemployed of all categories. Soon these figures were reduced and there is now a negligible margin of unemployed in France.

Hopeful Statistics

The statistics of French imports and exports for the first six months of 1927 suggest that the period of trade depression is passing away. There is, it is true, a small deficit of 140,000,000 francs on the trade balance of June. That is more than made up by invisible exports in such a tourist country as is France, to which visitors bring large sums of money. Moreover the deficit is smaller than the deficit of May. French exportations have increased.

If one takes the figures month by month, the curve can clearly be seen. In January there was a surplus of exports over imports amounting to 630,000,000 francs. Then began the decline, exports dwindling and imports increasing. This continued to the month of May, when the deficit reached 700,000,000 francs. June saw a reversal of this tendency. There were 4,558,000,000 francs of imports in June and 4,417,000,000 francs of exports. This means a rise of 137,000,000 francs in exports and a decrease of 432,000,000 francs in imports. In the circumstances France has reason to congratulate itself. Compared with last year the tonnage of imports has increased by only 2,500,000—that is less than 10 per cent—while the exports have increased by 2,250,000 tons. These exports, totaling 18,331,545 tons, prove that in spite of the economic perturbations France continues its industrial advance.

Value of Money Doubled

When one recalls the calculations of the experts, and the cry of the politicians that France must undergo a period of "penitence," great encouragement can be extracted from these statistics. It is remarkable that France should have been able to double the value of its money, and forgo the advantages of the falling franc, without losing its position as an exporting country. Once more the observer is bound to conclude that France is especially resilient, and is not only industrious but industrial.

At the same time it will be well, in the opinion of careful economic thinkers, for France to abandon the idea of further revaluation. The franc cannot be improved without grave inconveniences. The reason is simple. Many of the items in the budget cannot be reduced even if the franc improves. Notably the service of the debt, which absorbs more than half the expenditure, would remain the same whether the francs were gold francs or paper francs, whether the paper francs stood at 10, at 20 or at 50 to the dollar. Thus taxation would remain the same on paper, but in reality would grow heavier as the franc grew more valuable.

In effect this would be heavier taxation, and French industry, though it has gallantly borne its present burden, can scarcely support larger burdens. French prosperity may depend upon the virtual and eventually the legal stabilization of the franc at the actual rate, and though there are still two schools of thought among the financiers, the revalorisators have lately lost much ground. The country generally is prepared to accept the situation as it is, and is conscious of the difficulties and disadvantages of a so-called improvement.

When stabilization will come nobody knows precisely, but it is hoped that M. Poincaré will shortly conclude his highly successful experiment which has cost France so little either in the industrial or commercial sense.

GERMANS JOIN WITH VETERANS OF ALLIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"We who fought against each other in the cause of war can now work together in that of peace. Our conference is for that purpose, and I hope the others will follow." These words were spoken by Lieut. Col. G. R. Crosfield, in reference to an ex-service men's meeting he has been attending in Luxembourg as one of the representatives from Britain.

The feature of this conference has been the presence at it for the first time of a German contingent. Other states represented were France, Belgium, Italy, the United States, Rumania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Serbia.

STEEL PRODUCTION DROPS

The average production of steel ingots during the last week recorded a drop of about 3 per cent, being at 65 per cent to 66 per cent of capacity, compared with 68 per cent to 69 per cent in the preceding week and between 67 per cent and 68 per cent two weeks ago.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MISS H. N. WILLS TO PLAY NO. 1

To Meet Miss Joan Fry—Mrs. Mallory Is to Play Mrs. Godfree on Friday

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—On the capable hands of Miss Helen N. Wills, former United States champion, of Berkeley, Calif., will rest the chief responsibility for the success of the United States in defending the Wightman Trophy on Friday and Saturday of this week, according to the announcement of the composition of the American team, made public yesterday at Forest Hills, where the event will be staged. Against her, in the chief position of responsibility for the challenging team of Great Britain, will be pitted Mrs. Leslie A. Godfree, the former Miss Kathleen McKane, who captains the team from the other side.

Mrs. Mallory Second

As expected from recent competition, Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory, the United States champion, will be in second place in the singles for the holders of the trophy, playing in two singles matches, while Miss Helen Jacobs, a new candidate for the international struggle, will be in third place for the United States. She clinched that position yesterday when she took two straight sets from Miss Penelope W. Anderson of Richmond, Va., after having conquered Miss Eleanor Goss, the former holder of that position, at Easthampton. The scores of her match with Miss Anderson were 6—2, 6—2, and even at that the young Californian did not exert her full skill.

Against them, Miss Joan Fry will take second place for the British, while the newest star in the world of tennis, Miss Elizabeth Nuthall, will oppose Miss Jacobs in the fifth singles match.

In the doubles, Miss Wills will have as her partner Mrs. George W. Wightman, though the latter played far below her recent form in the practice tryouts yesterday, while both Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Anderson have played in fine style in combination with Miss Wills in the last few days. In practice sets yesterday, Mrs. Chapin and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Miss Wills and Mrs. Wightman, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Wills and Miss Anderson defeated Mrs. Chapin and Miss Goss, 6—4, and Miss Wills and Mrs. Chapin defeated Miss Anderson and Mrs. Wightman, 6—3.

Second Team a Surprise

The second team for the Americans also came as a surprise, in view of the above scores, when Miss Eleanor Goss, whose play was far below the form of the others, was selected as the partner of Mrs. Chapin, who had been regarded as equal to, if not better than, Miss Wills in her recent doubles performances.

Against them the British have selected Mrs. Godfree and Miss Ermyntrude H. Harvey as the doubles team to encounter Miss Wills and Mrs. Wightman, while Mrs. John P. Hill and Miss Gwendolyn R. Sterry will be the team opposed to Mrs. Chapin and Miss Goss. The arrangement of the play will be as follows:

Friday, Aug. 12, starting at 3:30 p. m.—Miss Helen N. Wills against Miss Joan Fry; Mrs. Franklin I. Mallory against Mrs. Leslie A. Godfree, and Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr. and Miss Eleanor Goss against Mrs. John P. Hill and Miss Gwendolyn R. Sterry.

Saturday, Aug. 13, starting at 2:30 p. m.—Miss Helen Jacobs against Miss Elizabeth Nuthall; Miss Wills against Mrs. Godfree; Mrs. Mallory against Miss Fry, and Miss Wills and Mrs. George W. Wightman against Mrs. Godfree and Miss Harvey.

In the event of rain on Friday, the matches scheduled for that day will be played on Monday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	65	40	.619
Pittsburgh	61	43	.587
St. Louis	59	45	.567
New York	58	50	.537
Cincinnati	49	56	.467
Brooklyn	47	60	.439
Boston	39	61	.390
Philadelphia	40	63	.388

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Philadelphia 6, Boston 0.
Boston 5, Philadelphia 1.
New York 8, Pittsburgh 3.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at Chicago.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

GIANTS TAKE SERIES

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11—New York made the series with Pittsburgh end two out of three in its favor when the Giants defeated the 1925 champions here yesterday, 8 to 3. A six-run rally in the eighth inning turned the tide of victory toward the Giants after Pittsburgh had gained a one-run margin in the seventh on a three-run rally. Kremer started the game for the losers but was taken out in the eighth and before the game had closed four more pitchers had been used. The two Waner brothers, Paul and Lloyd, were again very much in evidence. Each made three hits to total six of Pittsburgh's 10. Benton continued at the top of the ranking pitchers in the league, being credited with his tenth victory in 13 starts. The Pittsburgh club lost ground on the leading Chicago Cubs in the league race and is now 3½ games in their rear. New York's distance from third place was reduced to three games. The score:

Innings:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	8	9	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	10	1

Batteries—Benton, Henry and Taylor; Kremer, Dawson, Hill, Cvengros, Miljus and Gooch, Spencer. Winning pitcher—Benton. Losing pitcher—Dawson. Umpires—Moran, O'Day and Reardon. Time 2h. 7m.

BRAVES LOSE, THEN WIN

The Boston Braves were far off form in the first game of a double-header against the Philadelphia club yesterday at Braves Field, and as a result the Phillies had an easy time winning, 6 to 0. The second game was a different story, however, and the Braves won, 5 to 1, on good hitting and superb pitching by Robert Smith. Pruett pitched as strong a game in the opener for the Phillies as did Smith for the Braves in the final. Pruett was unsteady at times and the Braves played on his weakness and got six bases on balls. But each time Boston got men on, Pruett tightened and twice struck out the last man in the inning with a runner on third base. On two other occasions he forced Bancroft to hit into double plays. The Braves found their batting eyes in the second game and, headed by Bancroft, who had an off-game in the opener, both at bat and in the field, the club went through to victory. The defeat in the first game caused Boston to fall into last place in the league, but it went back into seventh when the Phillies were defeated in the second game. Bancroft's two errors in the opener were directly responsible for the Phillies scoring all their runs, but his three hits in the second game were responsible for four of Boston's five runs being scored. The scores:

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	6	10	2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2

Batteries—Pruett and Wilson; Greenfield, Edwards, Goldsmith and Hogan. Losing pitcher—Greenfield. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Wilson. Time—1h. 41m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	x	5	13	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—R. Smith and Urban; Ferguson and Wilson. Umpires—Quigley, Wilson and Pfirman. Time—1h. 27m.

Many New Prizes for Trapshooting

New Events and Large Purses Added to American Tournament

DAYTON, O. (Special Correspondence)—Two preliminary events have been added to the program of the twenty-eighth annual Grand American championship and handicap trapshooting tournament to be held Aug. 22 to 27, at the permanent home grounds of the Amateur Trapshooting Association of America at Vandalia, 10 miles north of here. The preliminary events are to be held on Friday and Saturday previous to the opening of the big shoot.

Several innovations have been arranged by the directors of the association. An added number of monies has been attached to the main events. The substantial guaranteed purse to the runner-up in both the championship race and the contest between state champions is a new feature. The guaranteed purse for the winner of the consolation handicap, and for the other places down to seventh is another addition. Watches have been substituted for the medal prizes.

While the large purses will be claimed in four of the events, 10 titles in all are to be decided. On Monday will be held the class championships of North America. On Tuesday the amateur clay target championship, the ladies' amateur championship, the junior championship and the sub-junior championship.

Wednesday will bring the state team championships, the race of the state champions and the professional clay target championship. On Thursday the preliminary handicap is to be held. Friday brings the Grand American handicap, and Saturday the consolation, the amateur championship at double targets, the ladies' double targets and the international hundred.

The directors announce the offering of $5000 in trophies, $2850 in cash and $6160 in cash purses provided by O. N. Ford. The preliminary events are to carry $7850 in cash and trophies, the Grand American $10,525 guaranteed purse, the preliminary handicap $3940 guaranteed purse and the consolation $500 guaranteed purse.

Special trophies offered include the "Gates Trophy," put up by A. B. Gates of Dayton, on which the winner of the Grand American is to have his name engraved, a silver replica being given the winner; the "Governor's Cup," going to the all-round champion competing in a total of 1000 targets, the winner receiving a replica; the "J. S. Day Cup," awarded the winner of 200 targets in the clay target shoot, 200 in the double target shoot and 100 in the Grand American; the "O. N. Ford Trophy" to the lady making the highest score in the preliminary and Grand American handicaps combines, and the "Frigidaire Trophy," going to the winner of the Grand American.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	68	44	.607
New Orleans	67	48	.583
Memphis	65	49	.570
Nashville	62	49	.559
Atlanta	55	59	.482
Mobile	53	64	.453
Little Rock	45	73	.381
Chattanooga	44	73	.376

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Atlanta 3, Chattanooga 0.
Mobile 7, Little Rock 3.
Birmingham 2, Nashville 1.

AMERICANS PLAY IN ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Aug. 11 (AP)—William Mehlhorn shot a 76 and Lawrence Nabholtz collected a 78 in the first round of play yesterday for the northern professional golf championship. They are the only American players entered. The field was led by James Ockenden, who turned in a card of 68, which broke the course record.

DREWES STARTS WELL IN DEFENSE

Wins Second-Round Match in Public Parks Tennis Tournament

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11 (Special)—T. R. Drewes of St. Louis will meet M. L. Hofkin of Philadelphia in what is expected to be the feature match of the singles event in the United States public parks tennis championship on the Forest Park courts here this afternoon.

The St. Louis player is defending his title as singles champion. He has won the national championship for the past three years and is a strong favorite to retain the honors, although the competition in this years' tournament is the strongest since 1923, when the event was first established by the United States Lawn Tennis Association.

Drewes gained the quarterfinal bracket by eliminating R. L. Rice of Chicago yesterday, while Hofkin advanced through his defeat of E. L. Johnson, the Kansas City public-courts champion. Both matches were decided in straight sets. Drewes won from Rice, 6—4, 11—9, 6—2, while Hofkin defeated Johnson, 6—0, 10—8, 7—5.

Another match scheduled for this afternoon which may be closely contested will be that in which Edward Jacobs of Baltimore meets R. B. Considine of Washington. D. C. Jacobs is one of the four seeded players and a left hander. He was played No. 8 in the National Junior ranking for 1926. In yesterday's play Jacobs easily eliminated Leo Kronman, the Buffalo champion, while Considine won from Milton Bielfield in a five-set battle.

The longest match to date in the tournament was played yesterday, between M. N. Smith of East St. Louis and M. J. Meyer, the Philadelphia titleholder. After three and one-half hours of play Smith gained a victory. The next to last game in the final set went to deuce 10 times. The score was 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.

In addition to Drewes, Hofkin, Smith, Jacobs and Considine, the players remaining in the last eight of the singles are Eric Jacobsen of Baltimore, C. J. Lejeck of Chicago, and G. J. Jennings Jr. of Chicago. Only two matches were completed in the doubles yesterday. Jacobs and Jacobsen, the Baltimore pair, defeated the Washington team of M. V. O'Neill and Considine, while Rice and Jennings eliminated Louis Schaefer and Nelson Dreyfuss of Buffalo. The summary:

UNITED STATES PUBLIC PARKS TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—MEN'S SINGLES

Second Round

T. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated R. L. Rice, Chicago, 6—4, 11—9, 6—2.
M. L. Hofkin, Philadelphia, defeated E. L. Johnson, Kansas City, 6—0, 10—8, 7—5.
Eric Jacobsen, Baltimore, defeated D. L. Mitchell, Washington, D. C., 6—4, 6—1, 6—1.
C. J. Lejeck, Chicago, defeated M. V. O'Neill, Washington, D. C., 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.
G. J. Jennings Jr., Chicago, defeated Louis Schaefer, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.
M. N. Smith, East St. Louis, Ill., defeated M. J. Meyer, Philadelphia, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2, 6—4.
Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, defeated Kronman, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.
R. B. Considine, Baltimore, defeated Milton Bielfield, 6—1, 1—6, 2—6, 6—4, 9—7.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

Edward Jacobs and Eric Jacobsen, Baltimore, defeated M. V. O'Neill, Washington, D. C., and R. B. Considine, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4.

Second Round

R. L. Rice and G. J. Jennings, Chicago, defeated Louis Schaefer and Nelson Dreyfuss, Buffalo, 6—2, 6—2, 9—7.

FRENCH TEAM WITHDRAWS FROM SOUTHAMPTON TENNIS

Lacoste and Brugnon to Devote Efforts to Singles Only—Favorites Advance to Quarterfinals

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., August 11 (Special)—William T. Tilden 2d, former United States champion, showed his finest play of the season yesterday, when he defeated Yoshiro Ohta, the young Japanese Davis Cup player, with the loss of only one game, for entry into the quarterfinals of the Meadow Club invitation tennis tournament for men, and then teamed up with his partner for the Davis Cup matches, Francis T. Hunter, and swept through two rounds of the doubles to the same position, with the loss of only four games in the two struggles.

J. Rene Lacoste of France, who succeeded Tilden as the national champion, reached the same round in the singles, but declined the issue in the doubles, announcing his withdrawal, with his partner, Jacques Brugnon, who is also confining his efforts to singles play. The Frenchman had more trouble than his opponent, as Julius Seligson, his opponent, forced the play all through the first set, and only the careful defense of Lacoste prevented its loss. The score was 6—4, 6—2.

Wilmer L. Allison, intercollegiate champion, confirmed his superiority over Cranston W. Holman, which was proved down at Merion, by defeating him in the singles, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1. But in the doubles, which followed, Holman, teamed with Dr. George T. King, reversed the verdict, when they defeated Allison and John A. Barr, 6—4, 7—5.

The other survivor of the Japanese Davis Cup team, Ryuki Miki was also eliminated in the singles, by George M. Lott Jr., 6—2, 10—8, but with Teizo Toba, scored a spectacular victory in the doubles, when they defeated Henri Cochet, Wimbledon singles victor, and Jose Alonso, the Spanish Davis Cup player, after a strenuous struggle, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5. The summary:

MEADOW CLUB INVITATION TENNIS TOURNAMENT MEN'S SINGLES—

Third Round

W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated Yoshiro Ohta, Japan, 6—1, 6—0.
Wilmer L. Allison, Fort Worth, Tex., defeated Cranston W. Holman, San Francisco, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.
Lewis N. White, Austin, Tex., defeated Jose Alonso, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—0.
Jacques Brugnon, France, defeated Berkeley R. Bell, San Antonio, Tex., 9—7, 6—1.
George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, defeated Ryuki Miki, Japan, 6—2, 10—8.
John M. Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif., defeated Kenneth B. Appel, Orange, N. J., 6—3, 2—6, 6—1.
Dr. Carl Fischer, Philadelphia, defeated Percy L. Kynaston, Rockville Center, N. Y., 6—4, 6—0.
Jean Rene Lacoste, France, defeated Julius Seligson, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round

L. N. White and Louis L. Thalheimer Jr. defeated H. C. Sonne and B. H. Whitbeck Jr., 2—6, 6—2, 6—3.
J. L. Van Alen and Harold Phipps defeated Waller B. Evans and Ludlow Van Deventer, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.
E. W. Feibleman and F. X. Shields defeated Clarence J. Griffin and F. S. Sellers Jr., 6—4, 6—3.
John W. Van Ryn and K. B. Appel defeated John M. Doeg and H. H. Bancroft, 6—3, 7—5.
Ralph T. McElvenny and Alan D. Herrington defeated Watson M. Washburn and N. W. Niles, 11—9, 6—0.
C. B. Marsh Jr. and M. H. Partridge defeated R. H. Fincke and Charles C. Devens, 6—4, 7—5.
George M. Lott Jr. and F. C. Baggs defeated A. L. Wiener and Walter Thomas, 6—3, 6—3.
Donald S. Strachan and H. S. Orser won from Jean Rene Lacoste and Jacques Brugnon by default.
W. T. Tilden 2d and F. T. Hunter defeated Parke Cummings and P. M. Lenhart, 6—3, 6—0.
Samuel Fitch and A. L. Bruneau defeated Carl Gray and M. E. Beals Jr., 6—3, 1—6, 6—4.
Elmer C. Griffin and S. H. Voshell defeated L. J. Quick and Berkeley R. Bell, 9—7, 1—6, 6—4.
F. M. Bonneau and Julius Seligson defeated Norval M. Craig and Benjamin F. Gorchakoff, 6—1, 6—3.
J. A. Barr and W. L. Allison defeated Everett Smith and Maurice Bayon, 7—5, 6—3.
Cranston W. Holman and Dr. George T. King defeated E. T. Herndon and H. G. M. Kelleher, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.
Teizo Toba and Ryuki Miik defeated E. H. Hooker and H. H. Stebbins, 6—1, 6—1.
Henri Cochet and Jose Alonso defeated Samuel Van Alen and C. Douglas Jr., 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

White and Thalheimer defeated Van Alen and Phipps, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.
Van Ryn and Appel defeated Feibleman and Shields, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.
Lott and Baggs defeated Strachan and Orser, 6—1, 11—9.
Tilden and Hunter defeated Fitch and Bruneau, 6—0, 6—1.
Holman and King defeated Barr and Allison, 6—4, 7—5.
Toba and Miki defeated Cochet and Alonso, 8—6, 4—6, 7—5.

SARAZEN WINS L. I. OPEN GOLF TITLE WITH 290

NEW YORK, Aug. 11 (AP)—Eugene Sarazen, United States Open and Professional Golfers' Association champion in 1922, yesterday captured the Long Island open golf championship, with a card of 290 for 72 holes.

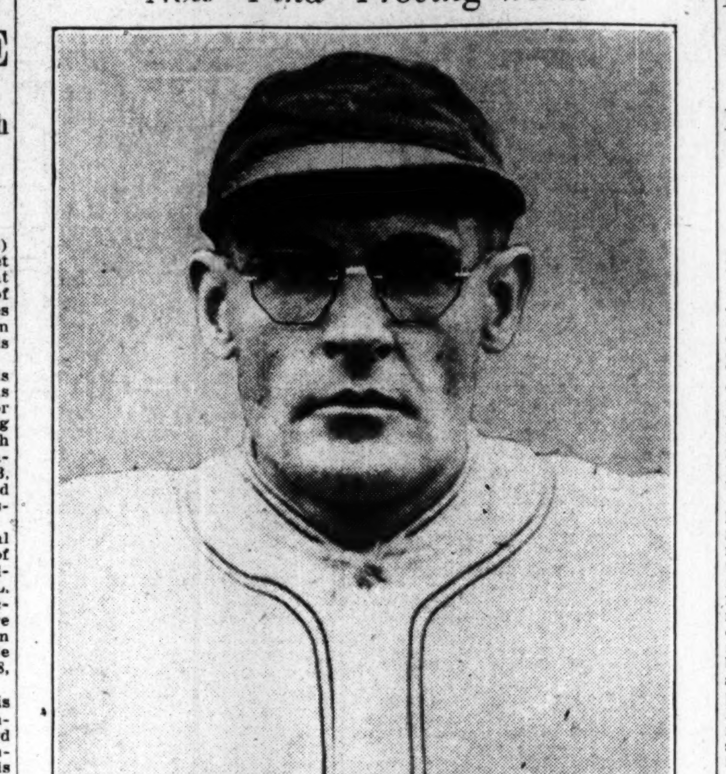
W. H. Cox of the Marine and Field Club ended up in second place with 301, and William Klein of Wheatley Hills and A. E. MacDonald of Inwood were tied for third with 302.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Buffalo	76	43	.639
Syracuse	73	46	.613
Baltimore	66	51	.564
Newark	65	54	.546
Toronto	62	57	.521
Rochester	55	64	.462
Jersey City	51	68	.429
Reading	26	91	.222

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Newark 11, Syracuse 5.
Rochester 2, Jersey City 0.
Baltimore 4, Buffalo 2.
Toronto 10, Reading 2.

New "Find" Proving Worth



CARMAN HILL
Pittsburgh's Leading Pitcher.

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE VICTORY SURPRISES TRACK FOLLOWERS

Harvard and Yale Had Been Favored to Win Over British Rivals by Eight to Four—Victors Win Seven Events to Losers' Five

LONDON (Special Correspondence)—When most of the stirring athletic events in England during 1927 have faded into the realm of things forgotten, the eighth international intercollegiate track meet between Oxford-Cambridge and Yale-Harvard, which provided the Britishers with a victory as gallant as it was unexpected, is likely to remain an outstanding, happy memory with the thousands of spectators drawn to the Stamford Bridge grounds on a lowering July afternoon by the promise of fine sport.

There is something cheery and amiable about these contests that shows forth resplendently in big meets. The individual is subordinated to the team, the team merged in the country it comes from, and the successes of either side are cheered with unusual impartiality, in itself an unfailing proof of the international value of such competitions. The geniality seems to spread from the arena, where the rivals chat or chide each other, to the stands and "bleachers," and the result is one grand roar of appreciation for the winner, whether he be an American "Letter," or a British "Blue."

Miller Opens With Victory

A good example of this occurred in the 100-yard sprint, which sent the American flag fluttering to the staff-head at the outset of the battle. A. H. Miller '27, Harvard, who must be one of the most generously-proportioned sprinters ever seen in the top flight, was not quick out of the holes, but after 50 yards his weight and power told against a stiff breeze and he breasted the tape a yard ahead of B. M. Norton, now of Oxford. In the meet of 1925, at the Harvard Stadium, Norton, then at Yale, also ran second to Miller, that time against Oxford and Cambridge. He is a Rhodes scholar at University College. H. M. Ellis '30, Yale, came in third, H. K. Bagnall-Oakley, Cambridge, fourth. Miller's time was 10 1-10s. The Harvard giant met with a tremendous reception as, smiling broadly, he crossed the grass en route for the changing rooms.

By reason of their good showing in practice, and the big reputations which had preceded them across the Atlantic, the Americans were installed as firm favorites by all the critics prior to the day of the meet. Eight events to four was about the average margin of victory predicted for them, the only two "certainties" admitted for the Blues beeing the two hurdles races, wherein Lord Burghley, the young Cambridge president, was expected to show his best. There is scarcely anything to choose between Burghley and G. C. Weightman-Smith, a Cantab from South Africa, over 120 yards "high," and there was not a great deal on the day between the pair of them and F. K. Sheldon '29, Yale. The three rose leg for leg over the first four hurdles, after which Smith showed a yard in front. At a later stage he was perhaps three yards to the good, but Burghley came back with one of his spurt finishes and was only a yard behind when his team mate broke the worsted. Sheldon was inches behind Burghley. D. M. Campbell '27, Yale, finished last. Smith's time, 15 1-5s., constitutes a new record for the meet.

White Surprises in Mile

The first surprise of the day was the win of D. G. White, Oxford, in the mile, which put Britain one up with nine to play. Yale-Harvard has never won this event since the dual meets were inaugurated in 1899; but this time it was thought that E. C. Haggerty '27, Harvard captain, would break the tradition. F. L. Hamer, winner of the Oxford-Cambridge mile at Queen's Club this year, led at half-way, reached in 2m. 12s., with Haggerty a close second. At the sound of the bell for the last lap, White jumped to the fore and somehow he kept there, despite Haggerty's challenge in the last stretch. It was a fine display of courageous running. The victor's time was 4m. 27 1-5s.

The enforced withdrawal of G. P. Larsen '28, Yale, and the elimination of G. Van V. Wolf '30, Yale, at 5 ft. 10 in., gave the Britishers an unlooked-for win in the running high jump. J. D. S. Pendlebury and T E. Tweed, the Cambridge pair, both cleared the height Wolf failed at. The shot-put went, as it has always done, to America, C. A. Pratt Jr. '28, Harvard, establishing a record at 44 ft. 5 in. W. C. Locke '27, also of Harvard, attained 42 ft 8½ in., R. L. Howland, Cambridge, 42 ft. 4½ in, and H. Ford, Cambridge, 37 ft. 7½ in. Howland, one of the most promising men in Britain for this specialty, cannot yet be depended upon to produce within one or two feet of his best just when he wants it. No doubt greater practice will bring consistency.

Rinkel Wins 220

J. W. J. Rinkel, Cambridge, who a week before had been below form in the English national championships, brought off a grand win in the 220-yd. sprint. Norton fought his way up into second place, ahead of Miller and H. C. Paulsen '27, Yale. Rinkel's time was 22 3-10s. Half-way through the program Oxford-Cambridge led by four firsts and four seconds to two firsts and 2 seconds.

The three-mile run was a triumph for M. L. Smith '27, Yale, who led from the gun to the tape. He ran brilliantly and appeared always to be moving well within himself. He returned 14m. 44 1-5s., or 23s. faster than H. M. O'Connor, Oxford. J. L. Reid '29, Harvard, and Ivor Thomas, Oxford, were third and fourth.

Burghley has never hurdled better than he did in the 220 "low." His style was perfect, and he had speed enough to bring out a new record for the meet of 24 7-10s. S. B. Kieselhorst '30, Yale, was second, T. C. Livingstone-Learmonth, Cambridge, third, and Sheldon of Yale, fourth. When this stirring episode finished, two field events, the pole vault and the long jump, were in progress, and both were expected to yield victories to the invaders. Could Oxford-Cambridge win the 440-yard sprint and so become "dormy" with one to play? The answer came in a brilliant success by Rinkel, who, instead of thumping his way round "all out," as he usually does, came up from third late in the race. L. C. Ross '28, Yale, passed Rinkel after the first bend, but when the Cantab came back there was no stopping him. R. Leigh-Wood, Oxford, did splendidly to finish second. Rinkel returned 50s.

Americans Strong in Jumps

Although the long jump had by now gone to America, through G. P. Deacon '27, Yale, at 23ft. 9in., his teammate, A. E. French '29, Harvard, was only three inches behind him, and the pole vault was following it fast. Oxford-Cambridge had but to gain a second place in the 880-yard run, the concluding event of the day to win the meet. To the glee of the assembled company, who had already let themselves go, vocally, over Burghley, the future Marquis of Exeter decided to run in the half. Haggerty, Harvard captain, was running it as well. Soon the runners were fighting for places. C. B. Hogan '28, Yale, made the pace. Haggerty, running last, had nothing in reserve. V. P. Brown, Oxford, and Burghley went up together. Then Brown loosed off an amazing sprint. Burghley fought his way past Hogan by grim determination, and the meet was won by seven events to five.

Afterward, while the crowd seethed round the committee box, Sabin W. Carr '28, Yale, amused himself by breaking the British record with a leap of 13 feet. F. H. Sturdy, Yale, was second, with one foot less, L. T. Bond, Cambridge, cleared 11 feet, and J. L. Longland, Cambridge, failed after 10. Altogether, since the meet was inaugurated, Yale-Harvard and Oxford-Cambridge have won four meets apiece, the Americans gaining 43½ first places and 42 second, against their rivals' 38½ firsts and 40 seconds.

CHAPMAN WINS IN NEAR RECORD TIME

REVERE, Mass., Aug. 11 (Special)—George Chapman, motor-paced champion of the United States two years ago, displayed his former titular form last night by exhibiting a tremendous burst of speed after the eighth mile to win the 40-mile motor-paced championship on the Revere Cycle track here in near record time, 55m. 20s.

Chapman was in third place when he started his terrific pace and passed Francesco Zucchetti and Vincent Madonna, Italian riders, in succession and then held the lead throughout. Robert Grassin, former world champion, tried to catch Chapman but just failed in the attempt, although he took second place. It was the nineteenth of a series of 38 races to decide the United States champion for 1927. Following Chapman and Grassin over the finish line were Charles Jaeger, Madonna, Zucchetti and Franco Georgetti in order.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toledo	72	42	.632
Milwaukee	66	49	.574
Kansas City	66	51	.564
St. Paul	63	55	.534
Minneapolis	62	57	.521
Indianapolis	49	66	.426
Louisville	45	73	.381
Columbus	43	73	.371

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Louisville 3, St. Paul 2.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 3.
Columbus 3, Kansas City 2.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 2.
Minneapolis 11, Indianapolis 8.
Indianapolis 5, Minneapolis 2.

NEW STAR IN TEXAS GOLF

FORT WORTH, Tex., Aug. 11 (AP)—A comparatively new figure in Texas golfing circles carried off the 1927 women's state championship. She is Mrs. Ruth Lederer of Forth Worth. Mrs. Lederer expects to enter the southern open for women at Birmingham, Ala., next year.

BUSH LOOKS FOR BLANKET FINISH

Pittsburgh Pilot Says St. Louis Will Show Strongly on Last Stretch

Although Chicago is the club that is giving Pittsburgh the strongest opposition in the race for the National League lead at present, Manager Owen J. Bush of Pittsburgh thinks that St. Louis is the team that his 1925 champions will have to get the better of in the race down the last stretch. The Cardinals, he stated, like his own club, have not done near so well as they expected to at the start of the race but with each club now well prepared for the struggle and both running smoothly, the indications are that they will win consistently throughout the remainder of the year.

"Just because I say that St. Louis looks like our most formidable rival for the coming weeks of play does not mean that I discount the strength of the Chicago Cubs. As a matter of fact," Manager Bush continued, "I fully realize that Chicago may upset my speculation as to its strength in comparison with ours and the Cardinals. Chicago, I believe, has done better than expected while Pittsburgh and St. Louis are only now ready to play fully up to their expectations. However, I look for a real three-club race right through the rest of the season. And the finish will be very interesting to watch.

"My team has not done very well during the past few weeks, although it has managed to stay right in the running for the lead. We have had several players out but we have also had some good recruit pitching which has helped up admirably. Dawson, Hill and Cvengros have done well, especially the first two named."

Hill Is Real "Find"

Carman Hill, the star of the Indianapolis club in 1926, has done all that Manager Bush could possibly have expected of him in his first full year as a major-leaguer With Indianapolis in 1926 he won 26 and lost five, a most impressive record. He came to Pittsburgh late in the 1926 season and pitched enough on the end of the season to convince Pittsburgh fans that they had a fine star in the "rough." Hill has won 16 and lost only seven for Pittsburgh to date and, with Meadows, Kremer and Aldridge pitching steady ball, Manager Bush is well situated for a strong bid for the 1927 pennant. Dawson came from Louisville.

"We have played our best ball in the East," the manager said, "and in the West have won only about .500 per cent of our games. Kremer is back with us after an absence and Smith is again behind the bat after being released from suspension. Then we have a very fast outfielder in Fred Brickell, a former Indianapolis star, whom we got for Herman Layne the first of June. We also have secured the services of Leon K. Ames, son of the famous veteran of the Athletics and Cardinals of past years by the same name. He comes from Ohio State University with a fine record, but his inexperience necessitated his being sent to Columbia.

"I do not consider that New York is out of the race. It is a strong club and must be watched. McGraw's team is always dangerous, and as long as it is in the first division pennant contenders cannot be too sure of winning."

Plenty of Heavy Hitters

Pittsburgh is overstocked with heavy hitters this season if such a thing is possible for a major league team. With Joseph Harris, first baseman, hitting at such a tremendous pace, and Barnhart, Paul Waner and his brother Lloyd Waner also hitting well up among the leaders, Manager Bush has been forced to keep the fleet-footed Cuyler out of the game a great deal. Cuyler would be considered a great asset to any other club in the league. Pittsburgh has a batting average well over the .300 mark, a record that it has maintained nearly all season. There have been few games lately in which the club has been held to less than 10 hits.

When Pittsburgh came to Boston the middle of May, Manager Bush said that although his club was then in third place fans must watch it for he believed that it would soon be leading the league. "I know a good ball club when I see it," he said, and apparently he knew what he was talking about.

PICK-UPS

THE return of Joseph Bush, veteran major-league pitcher to the major leagues, in the uniform of the Philadelphia Athletics is an interesting piece of news to baseball followers. Bush is known far and wide as the originator of the fork ball which the pitchers have many times tried to imitate with only partial success. Bush started his big league career with the Athletics in 1912 and then went to the Boston Americans, where he pitched brilliantly. From Boston he traveled to the Yankees, Browns, Washington Senators, Pittsburgh, Giants and now the Athletics again.

The Philadelphia Nationals are far from being a poor club, even though they are now in last place. However, there must be something wrong with the aggregation and, after seeing it play against Boston, fans were certain it was not lack of aggressiveness. And hitting is something that the Phillies possess. Therefore, the answer as to where the main difficulty is must revert to pitching.

If the Boston Braves were as alert against other clubs as they are against Pittsburgh, the club would be in the first division.

Ruth had gone hitless for three straight games when he made his home run and single in Wednesday's game against Washington which won the contest. Miller J. Huggins seems to have his hitters show best at just the times when he needs them. If the Yankees win the majority of games in the series against Washington, any small lingering hopes that the Senators may win the pennant will probably be utterly extinguished.

After winning six straight games and giving local followers hopes for a higher place in the league standing, the Boston Red Sox were rudely shaken from their winning run by a 12-to-2 defeat at the hands of the Athletics. However, a club cannot expect to win them all, and Boston fans are just as optimistic as ever.

Followers feel that Philadelphia is about to show a renewed effort to gain possession of third, and perhaps second, place. The Athletics are winning consistently, and the strength which they are expected to show in the race for the title may come out in full in time for them to take second place.

There are two series of especial interest going on in the National League. They are between Pittsburgh and St. Louis and Chicago and Cincinnati.

The Chicago Cubs have run in spurts this year. They started off the season by losing seven of their first 11 games. Then they captured 14 of their next 18 only to fall into another slump during which time they won only four out of 12. Then again they recovered to win 12 straight. They have now won nine of their last 10.

RECORD CLAIMED FOR BORG

STOCKHOLM, Swed., Aug. 11 (AP)—Arne Borg, the Swedish swimmer, in swimming a half-mile at Nassjo yesterday, was clocked as covering the distance in 10m. 27.8s. Officials claim this to be a world record.

Police Train for Work at Olympics

By the Associated Press

Amsterdam, Holland, Aug. 11

THE Dutch authorities have detached 250 picked policemen and are putting them through a special course of training for next year's Olympic Games.

Special attention is being given to methods of handling crowds. Courses in English, French, German and other languages are being given, so visitors will be assured of every courtesy and consideration.

YALE ANNOUNCES ITS 1928 FOOTBALL DATES

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 11 (AP)—The Yale varsity 1928 football schedule was announced here last night by H. F. Woodcock, general manager of the Yale Athletic Association. University of Maine, which replaces Bowdoin College in the first game of the Eli schedule, is the only new team to be met in 1928. The other seven teams are scheduled in the same order as this year.

Bowdoin, a newcomer on Yale's schedule this year, was unable to accept the invitation to oppose Yale again next year in the opening game due to a previous agreement. The only away-from-home game of the 1928 season is against Princeton at Princeton on Nov. 17. Harvard comes to the Yale bowl on the following Saturday in the closing game of the season for both teams. The schedule:

Oct. 6—University of Maine; 13—University of Georgia; 20—Brown University; 27—United States Military Academy.

Nov. 3—Dartmouth College; 10—University of Maryland; 17—Princeton University at Princeton; 24—Harvard University.

ARMOUR AND REID LOSE AT BRISTOL

BRISTOL, Conn., Aug. 10 (AP)—T. D. Armour, United States and Canadian open golf champion paired with Arthur Reid, Farmington professional, was defeated yesterday afternoon, 4 up, in a best-ball exhibition foursome, by Jack Stait, Hartford professional, and Herbert Lagerblade, Bristol professional.

Armour, who traveled nearly all night to get here, appeared tired. He was strong on his approach shots, but his putts were not good.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	77	32	.706
Washington	64	43	.598
Detroit	56	48	.538
Philadelphia	57	50	.533
Chicago	52	56	.481
Cleveland	45	63	.417
St. Louis	41	64	.390
Boston	35	71	.330

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Philadelphia 12, Boston 2.
Detroit 2, St. Louis 1.
New York 4, Washington 3.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
New York at Washington.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

RUTH'S HITTING WINS GAME

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—Ruth regained his batting eye after a bad slump here yesterday and his hitting was directly responsible for the victory of the New York Yankees over Washington, runners-up in the league race, by the score of 4 to 3. Ruth's single in the first inning brought in the first run and his home run, his thirty-sixth of the season, in the third inning brought in two more men ahead of him. It was the first game of the series and gave Washington's hopes of radically reducing the Yankees' margin during the present series a severe setback. The distance between the two clubs is now 12 games. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	2
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Hoyt, Moore and Collins; Zachary, Marberry and Ruel. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Losing pitcher—Zachary. Umpires—Rowland, VanGraflin and Connolly. Time—2h. 16m.

CARROLL HALTS BROWNS

DETROIT, Aug. 11—Owen F. Carroll, former Holy Cross pitcher, won his fifth game of the season for Detroit here yesterday, subduing the St. Louis Browns by the score of 2 to 1. He was fortunate, however, for Gaston pitched even better for the Browns but his support was weak. The Browns made three errors while Gaston held his opponents to five hits, three less than St. Louis made, and he struck out five men, two more than Carroll did. Detroit completed three double plays which undoubtedly saved Carroll some real difficulty. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	x	2	6	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	3

Batteries—Carroll and Woodall; Gaston and Schang. Umpires—Hildebrand, McGowan and Geisel. Time—1h. 27m.

BOSTON'S WINNING RUN BROKEN

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11—Boston's winning run of six straight games was rudely broken by the Philadelphia Athletics here yesterday when they overwhelmed the William F. Carrigan aggregation by the score of 12 to 2. Grove was just as invincible as Wingfield and Welzer were easy. The hitting of Cobb was the feature of the game. The veteran made a single, double and triple. Grove struck out nine men and allowed only four hits. Welzer opened the game and went five innings. Wingfield was hit hard in the remaining innings. Myer's single in the seventh inning was the first hit made off Grove, who was well on his way to what appeared to be a no-hit game. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	4	0	2	5	x	12	13	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4	2

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Welzer, Wingfield and Hofmann. Losing pitcher—Welzer. Umpires—Owens and Ormsby. Time—1h. 52m.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	86	52	.623
Seattle	77	58	.570
San Francisco	78	59	.569
Sacramento	69	69	.500
Hollywood	64	75	.460
Portland	62	73	.459
Missions	61	78	.439
Los Angeles	52	85	.380

RESULTS WEDNESDAY
Oakland 4, Hollywoodd 1.
Portland 7, Los Angeles 6.
Missions 5, Sacramento 4 (11 innings).
Seattle 7, San Francisco 6.

BUSH BACK WITH ATHLETICS

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 11 (AP)—L. J. Bush, former big league star, and during the past year buffeted about to all corners by the "trade winds," has left East Douglas, where he has been on Manager Shuster's East Douglas pitching staff about a month, to work out with Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics, with whom to started his major league career in 1912.

MAINE AMATEUR GOLF

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11 (AP)—Arthur Hughes of Portland turned in the low qualifying score of the Maine amateur golf championship at the Portland Country Club course here yesterday. His 77 was two better than the card of the veteran, Hiram Ricker Jr. of Poland Spring. Ricker and Hughes were the only players of 77 entered who broke 80.

WIN AMATEUR-PRO TITLE

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., Aug. 11 (AP)—George Jacobus and Max Kaesche of Ridgewood won the amateur-professional golf championship of New Jersey yesterday afternoon on the Glen Ridge Country Club course.

GILBERT NEAR LEAD IN ROQUE

Pressing Barnhart in First Division for United States Title

WARSAW, Ind., Aug. 11 (Special)—With the United States roque tournament at Winona Lake nearing the end, the struggle for honors in each of the three devisions has narrowed down to a limited number of contestants. W. E. Gilbert of Chicago, who was a late entry in the first division, which will produce the new national champion, is offering a formidable challenge to the lead built up by O. E. Barnhart, also of Chicago. Gilbert, in his last game, defeated W. W. Wilson of Chicago, the 1924 national champion, 32 to 26, and now has an average of 29¾ for four games played. Barnhart, who has played seven games, winning six, has an average of 30 5-7. His remaining games are with H. E. Lyman of Kansas City and Gilbert. Five games remain on Gilbert's schedule.

R. R. Miller of Lakeside, O., and W. W. Woods of Cleveland are the leaders in the second division, Woods having won 13 games without a defeat and Woods having won all games except one, and in that one he lost by only six points. These two players have yet to meet, and the result of their meeting may decide the cup winner. In order to take the honors away from Miller it will be necessary for Woods to win by more than six points.

C. R Zimmerman of Warsaw defeated O. E. Barnhart, 32 to 15, in the second game of the seven-game series for the Gates-Underhill medal. The first game was won by Barnhart, 32 to 4. It is planned to conclude the series before the close of the national tournament. The long list of the players in the second and third divisions has tied up the courts in order to make possible completion within the two weeks. The summary:

First Division

W. E. Gilbert, Chicago, 32; W. W. Wilson, Chicago, 26.
E. L. Vanderipe, Bradentown, Fla., 32; A. P. Goodhue, Chicago, 15.

Second Division

C. H. Mellwig, Los Angeles, 32; H. L. Herr, Chautauqua, N. Y., 15.
R. R. Miller, Lakeside, O., 32; M. H. Pence, New Paris, O., 1.
L. A. Chamberlain, Pittsfield, Ill., 32; E. E. Neel, Newport, Ind., 18.
J. F. Streib, Los Angeles, Calif., 32; S. Swisher, Campbellstown, O., 18.
I. H. Scott, Kent, O., 32; Mrs. Edith Johnson, San Diego, Calif., 16.
R. R. Miller, 32; L. A. Chamberlain 26.
I. H. Scott, 32; S. Swisher, 7.
C. H. Mellwig, 32; Mrs. Edith Johnson, 1.
J. R. Edwards, Cleveland, 32; M. H. Pence, 16.
J. R. Edwards, 32; C. W. Ackerson, Westerville, O., 4.
L. A. Chamberlain, 32; C. W. Ackerson, 14.
R. R. Miller, 32; H. L. Herr, 15.
W. W. Woods, Cleveland, O., 32; O. E. Barnhart, 11.
J. F. Streib, 32; R. B. Bennett, Westerville, O., 23.
O. E. Barnhart, Chicago, 32; C. W. Ackerson, 27.
H. H. Woods, 32; R. B. Bennett, 7.

Third Division

E. H. Bradley, 20; Mrs. W. W. Kellum, 14.
E. B. McKelvey, 32; J. P. Bowerman, 4.
J. J. Miller, 21; E. J. Carter, 12.
W. Woodward, 32; W. A. Doak, 4.
H. W. Johnson, 32; R. R. Johnson, 10.
H. W. Johnson, 32; E. J. Carter, 6.
E. B. McKelvey, 12; W. A. Doak, 6.
E. H. Bradley, 24; E. J. Carter, 18.
Mrs. J. W. Bolton, 13; J. J. Miller, 10.
J. W. Bolton, 15; J. J. Freeman, 7.
W. Woodward, 32; H. Bonto, 18.
A. J. Denney, 32; J. P. Bowerman, 4.
E. B. McKelvey, 18; W. A. Doak, 6.
J. J. Freeman, 32; J. W. Bolton, 15.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis C. Babcock Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Marion I. Weeks, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss G. Ayer, Victoria, Can.
Miss Anne Pfund, Long Island, N. Y.
Eugene A. Keyes, Queen's Village, N. Y.
Russell W. Barlow, Pawtucket, R. I.
Jennie Bennett, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. J. Brown, Lowell, Mass.
M. E. Regan, Lowell, Mass.
William Bennett, Lowell, Mass.
Miss Lillie Midlen, Philadelphia, Pa.
Beatrice C. Gamble, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Myrtle K. Tate, Belleville, N. J.
Charles S. Tate, Belleville, N. J.
Mrs. Ardelia S. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Helen M. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.
Mr. and Mrs. Carle S. Vorlus, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mrs. Nellie Thomas, Butte City, Mont.
Norman M. Kelly, Walla Walla, Wash.
Anne Elizabeth Adie, London, Eng.
Mrs. Laura Welch, Vant Wert, O.
William J. Welch, Elizabeth, N. J.
Ruth H. Deane, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Mabel C. Hays, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Phyllis S. Maffray, St. Louis, Mo.
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RADIO

IMPEDANCE R. F. USED IN SEVEN TUBE RECEIVER

Tuned Regenerative Detector Gives Increase in Sensitivity and Selectivity

A rather interesting R. F. set is described in the following article by J. V. Phillips. The reason for a resistance input stage is not apparent. This practice is usually used to permit a one-control receiver, since there is no antenna circuit to tune, the great variable in all multi-stage receivers. Since Mr. Phillips tunes his two tuned circuits separately, and the gain from such an input stage is little, if anything, it would prove interesting to make up this receiver minus the first tube, and see if the results would not favorably compare with the set in its present form. If the extra tube is to be used, it would seem much more advantageous placed in between the two tuned circuits, making three straight stages of impedance-coupled R. F. V. D. H.

In building a radio receiving set the three most desired requisites are generally sensitivity, selectivity, and tone quality. The receiver to be described herewith is a standard circuit, employing regeneration in the detector output and four stages of radio frequency ahead of this rectifying tube. The interesting feature of this circuit is the use of impedance-coupled radio-frequency amplification.

In employing a regenerative detector, various types of commercial tuning inductances were tested and tried out and it was decided that the Hammarlund-Roberts unit was the best for our purpose. This coil, with its large and closely coupled primary, insures a maximum transference of energy to the detector circuit, which otherwise might be lost in the use of a loosely coupled and small turn primary tuner.

H-R Coils Used

The Hammerlund-Roberts circuit employs a radio-frequency coil with a tapped primary. This tapped primary furnishes a means of varying the selectivity of the receiver which enables the user to adapt his set to his particular locality. The taps are taken off at the 5th, 10th, 15th, and 20th turns, and additional taps can be taken off if desired. A tapped inductance may seem quite primitive in its use at this stage of the radio game, but seeing that it accomplishes the desired purpose no objection was felt to its use.

Experiments with impedance-coupled radio-frequency amplification gave results that were truly remarkable. The idea in using this type of R. F. amplification was to eliminate any superfluous controls on the panel, and, since these stages of R. F. amplification are untuned, they adapted themselves very nicely to the receiver. Two stages of impedance-coupled and a resistance input circuit were used. This type of radio-frequency amplification is exactly the same as the well known impedance-coupled audio-frequency amplification with the exception that radio-frequency choke coils are used instead of audio-frequency choke coils and different values of impedance and capacity are employed.

To prove to the reader just how much this simple addition adds to the receiver, a few results will be given. Working from Chicago, WOR at Newark, N. J., was barely audible on the loudspeaker without the two additional stages of impedance-coupled R. F. Upon throwing the amplifier into the circuit the signal strength of the above station was increased to such a degree that it compared favorably to that of a local station on the first stage of audio-frequency amplification. The 10-kw WEBH on their old wavelength of 370 meters, interfered with WGY on 380 meters, and upon switching in the amplifier all interference was practically eliminated and WGY came through the local barrage very nicely upon a careful adjustment of the tickler coil.

Constructional Details

To get down to the actual constructional details of the receiver, the whole outfit can be mounted on a 7x24x3-16 front panel and a 7x23x3-16 subpanel. The subpanel being mounted three inches back of the front panel insures sufficient room for all the apparatus without any crowding. The sockets are mounted in the subpanel style, which permits all the wiring to be carried on beneath the subpanel.

The seven vacuum tube sockets are mounted in the front of the subpanel, the R. F. choke coils on the left-hand side and the audio-frequency units on the right-hand side, looking from the front. This layout seemed to be the most favorable.

All the dimensions for the subpanel and panel are given in the accompanying drawings. The socket mounting holes are one inch in diameter and can be bored with a one-inch panel cutter which can be purchased at most any radio store. This tool is well worth investing in as one will never put his sockets on the top of the baseboard once he has built a subpanel job.

Small holes should be drilled at either side of the A. F. transformers in order that connections can be made. A small bus bar strip can be used to connect the binding posts of the R. F. choke coils to their respective mounting holes. This method brings the choke coil connections beneath the panel in a neat and compact manner. All the bypass condensers, resistances and fixed condensers are mounted beneath the subpanel. This makes the connections as short as possible, which adds to the efficiency and performance of the receiver.

No rheostats are used in the receiver. The set operates very satisfactorily with Amperites which are small fuse-type resistances inserted in the negative A leads. A type 4A was used on the four radio-frequency tubes, a 1A on the detector tube, and a 3A on the audio-frequency tubes. The use of these resistances eliminated two or three rheostat knobs on the panel.

The condensers used in the circuit were of the modified straight line frequency type. The general complaint with the S. L. F. type of condenser is that it crowds the high wavelength stations while the low wave ones are spread over the whole lower dial. Whether or not this complaint is justified, this type of condenser seems to be a happy medium.

To avoid confusion and misunderstanding a list of parts is given with their respective numbers in the schematic diagram. The list is as follows:

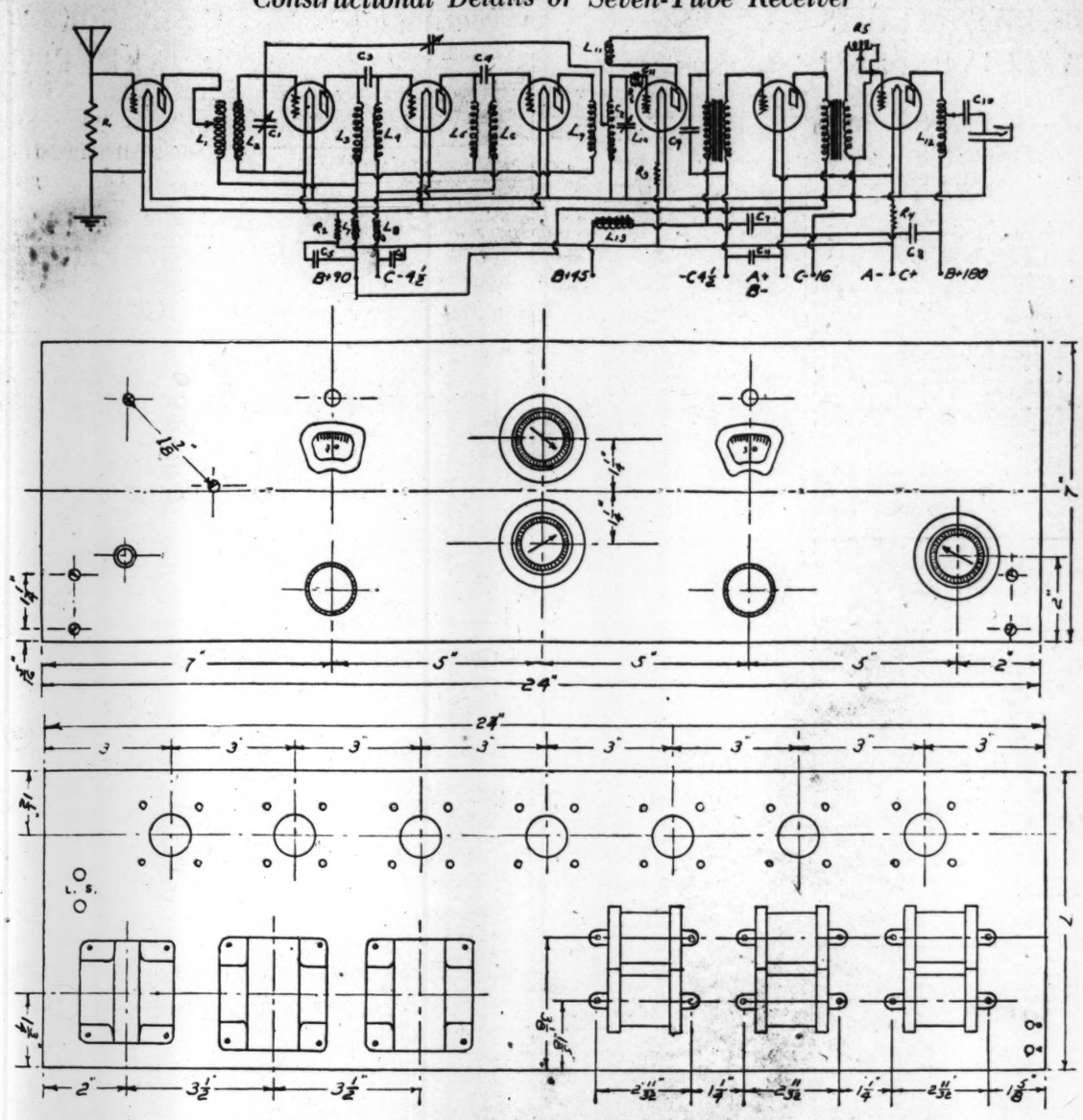
2 National .0005 Equimeter condensers C1 C2
1 Hammarlund Roberts detector unit L9 L10 L11
1 Hammarlund Roberts radio-frequency coil L1 L2
7 Benjamin subpanel mounting universal sockets
1 Pair Benjamin shelf brackets
2 Rauland Lyric R500 audio transformers
1 Samson Type O output impedance L12
6 Samson No. 125 R. F. choke-coils L3 to L8
1 Samson audio-frequency choke-coil L13
2 Marco illuminated dial controls
1 Marco miniature balancing condenser C11
1 Marco battery switch
1 No. 1A Amperite R3
1 No. 4A Amperite R2
1 No. 3A Amperite R4
1 Carter 500,000-ohm Hi-Pot Variable Resistance R5
2 Carter Imp plugs
2 Carter Imp jacks
1 Carter .001 fixed condenser C9
2 Carter .0025 fixed condensers C3 C4
1 Carter .0055 fixed condener C12
1 Carter .00025 fixed condenser with clips
4 Tobe 1-mfd. filter bypass condensers
1 Durham 5-Megohm gridleak R6
1 Durham ¼-Megohm resistor R1
1 Durham resistor mounting
1 Celeron 7x24x3/16 mahogany panel
1 Celeron 7x23x3/16 mahogany subpanel
1 H. B. Jones multiple [illegible] socket
5 Ceco Type A amplifier tubes
1 Ceco Type H special detector tube
1 Ceco Type J71 power amplifier tube
1 Eby binding post antenna
1 Eby binding post ground
50 Feet Belden Colorubber hookup wire
5 Packs Belden radio terminals
1 Yaxley 4-point inductance switch (inside mtg.)
1 Tobe 4-mfd. output condenser C10

In the audio amplifier the two R500 transformers give excellent tone and when the output impedance was inserted in the circuit the tone was improved to a point that made the set one of the best ever heard in the way of musical reproduction. This impedance offers a protection to the loudspeaker as well as adding to the quality of the receiver.

While on the subject of tone quality it might be worth while to state that the Acme double-faced cone speaker of the free-edge type worked very well with this receiver, in fact better than any of the others tried out. This might be of interest to those who are starting out now or those who are looking for a speaker for the set. Of course this is merely incidental and any good horn or cone-type speaker will operate very satisfactorily.

In closing the writer would say that this receiver is primarily designed for the constructor who is still after DX. The set here possesses all the features of the modern radio set as far as quality of reproduction is concerned, with plenty of sensitivity and selectivity along with it.

Constructional Details of Seven-Tube Receiver



The Three Diagrams Shown Above Give the Circuit of This Receiver, as Well as the Panel and Sub-Panel Dimensions. No Particular Difficulty Should Be Encountered in Building This Set.

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Radio Program Notes

HARRY C. BROWNE, actor, motion-picture artist, stage director, playwright, and, more recently, radio station director by profession, and banjoist when in pursuit of his major hobby, today joined the Columbia Broadcasting System organization as production director, and also to lend his playwrighting experience for special continuities for Columbia programs.

◇ ◇ ◇

Mr. Browne received his early dramatic training in stock and repertoire, later playing leading parts with such well-known artists as Lillian Russell, Frances Starr and Irene Bordoni. His motion picture experience included important parts in productions with Mary Pickford, Hazel Dawn, Constance Talmadge, Mae Murray and Corrine Griffith. His knowledge of dramatic technique has been used to advantage in the direction of plays and as master of ceremonies in many public functions and large benefit performances, and will assist him now in his new work.

◇ ◇ ◇

Mr. Browne has made some 50 phonograph records of old minstrel songs with his own banjo accompaniments and orchestra. He has been for many years on the board of directors of the Actors' Theater, the American Theater Association, and counsel for the Actors' Equity since 1919. The past year and a half he has been station director of station WGHP at Detroit, which is a member of the Columbia network. Besides having complete charge of the excellent programs that went out on the air from the big Detroit station, Mr. Browne designed new types of radio entertainment, among which was a weekly radio playlet. In some of these he acted as well as directed, and found the time to write between 25 and 30 of them.

◇ ◇ ◇

Don Voorhees, holder of the record for the longest unbroken orchestra run on Broadway, and widely known for his melodious radio work and many phonograph records, was announced today as director of a 12-piece dance and specialty orchestra to play exclusively over the air for the Columbia Broadcasting System. Mr. Voorhees was made musical director and orchestra leader for a popular Broadway revue, and introduced the novelty of a dance orchestra in a Broadway show house.

◇ ◇ ◇

Since his high school days Mr. Voorhees has been active in music. When a "school kid" he directed a theater orchestra in Allentown, Pa., and in 1919, after graduating, went with Bert Williams, with whom he stayed until the end of that famous comedian's activities. Don Voorhees has a wide acquaintance among musicians, which has enabled him to assemble particularly colorful groups of players.

◇ ◇ ◇

Ten foreign offices have been added to the music scouting facilities of the Columbia system, which starts in September over a network of leading and strategically placed radio stations covering the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. This brings the list to 19 Old World and foreign musical centers, in which the Columbia Broadcasting System has its entertainment scouts.

◇ ◇ ◇

The newly announced foreign offices are in Toronto, Can.; Milan, Italy; San Sebastian, Spain; Sydney, Aust.; Tokyo, Japan; Boulogne-sur-Seine, France; Oslo, Nor.; Copenhagen, Den.; Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil South America. The nine other offices include European music centers, such as London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and other cities.

◇ ◇ ◇

Anselmo Fortier, solo bass of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, and one of the few musicians gifted with the ability for solo work on this difficult instrument, has been contracted for to be a member of the all-soloist radio symphony orchestra, which will play exclusively over the Columbia network, starting in September. He plays a rare and priceless Gagliano instrument, which is 200 years old.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WBET, Boston, Mass. (1180)
6:30 p. m.—Jack Brown's orchestra.
7 Events of the day; baseball; financial summary.
7:15 Saul C. Chessler, saxophonist; Harry Stoleck, pianist.
7:30 Three Powers Brothers.
8 Marion Keene Whitmore, "Little Journeys Into Songland."
8:20 John Gruber, pianist.
8:50 Raymond Pugh, organist.
9:30 "Ray" McPartland and his orchestra.
10 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (990)
6 p. m.—Baseball.
6:03 Organ recital by Louis Weir.
6:30 "Don" Ramsay's Radio Rodeo.
7 WJZ, "Bill Whipple of Sweet Meadows."
7:15 Hotel Statler ensemble.
7:30 Baseball; "Bert" Lowe and his orchestra.
8 WJZ, "Radiotrons."
9 WJZ, Elks male quartet.
9:20 WJZ, Lewisohn Stadium philharmonic concert.
10:30 Weather; baseball.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—Organ recital by Louis Weir.
10:45 Radio chef and householder.
11 Continuation of organ recital.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (850)
5 p. m.—"The Day in Finance."
5:05 Livestock and meat report.
6:30 Baseball; dinner dance.
6:55 Correct time; talk; Junior Sinfonians.
7:25 Baseball; weather; the Lady of the Ivories.
7:50 "Joe" and "Bob" and their Motorist's Guide.
8 T. R. Lynch, tenor; Alice Mathews, accompanist.
8:15 From Metropolitan Theater studio.
9:15 From the Metropolitan Theater; stage presentations.
10:15 News.
10:20 Elks' dance band.
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club.

Tomorrow
10:30 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club; the Rev. Cuthbert Fowler; May Black Wells, contralto; Richard Trapp and Walter Brown, pianists; Jean Sargent.
11:30 News.
12:55 p. m.—Time signals and weather.
1:25 From Braves Field, Boston vs. Philadelphia, reported by Fred Hoey.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (670)
4 p. m.—News.
4:10 Jack Mahoney, songs.
4:25 "Al" Morrison and his Merry-makers.
5:35 Positions wanted.
5:45 Stock market and business news.
6 WEAF, Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.
6:55 News.
7:03 Highway bulletin.
7:07 Bernice Hicks, soprano.
7:30 WEAF, Coward comfort hour.
7:55 Murray Ohre, baritone.
8 Oliver M. Sayler, "Footlight and Lamplight."
8:20 Murray Ohre, baritone.
8:30 Polish dance orchestra.
9:10 Lord Calvert dance orchestra
9:30 "Business as a Profession," Prof. Harry Guest.
9:40 Lord Calvert dance orchestra.
10 "Lighthouse Serenaders."

WMCA, New York City (810)
6:25 p. m.—Baseball; LeRoy Montesanto, tenor.
7 Eustace Horodyski, pianist.
7:15 Hye Sorensen, baritone.
7:30 Eustace Horodyski, pianist.
7:45 Hye Sorensen, baritone.
8 Ben Brush, tenor; Howard Tompkins, tenor.
8:30 Frances Helen Kelly, songs at the piano.
9 E. A. White hour.
10 Music from Columbia Park.
10:30 Norman Pearce, "The Bachelor Poet."
11 "Ernie" Golden and his orchestra.
11:30 I. T. Flatto, talk on sports.
11:40 "Ernie" Golden and his orchestra.
12 "Broadway Night."

WJZ, New York City (660)
7 p. m.—Longines time; "Bill Whipple of Sweet Meadows."
7:15 Hotel Pennsylvania concert orchestra.
8 "Radiotrons."
9 Elks male quartet.
9:30 Stadium philharmonic concert.
10:30 Longines time; Irwin Abrams' orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (610)
6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.
6:55 Baseball; Federation midweek hymn sing.
7:30 Coward Comfort hour.
8 "The Mikado" by the National Light Opera Company.
8:55 Frances Paperte, soprano.
9 Howard time; Cliquot Club Eskimos.
10 "Our Government," by David Lawrence.
10:10 Randall Hargreaves, baritone.
10:40 Wintz's orchestra.
11:30 Jack Albin and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (710)
6:15 Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
6:45 Evelyn Preer, contralto; Porter Grainger, pianist.
6:55 Baseball; Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.
7:30 "Pepper Pot" orchestra.
8 Correct time; Frank Banyard, baritone.
8:15 Harry Barnhart's band.
9:15 Summer Garden orchestra.
10 Elkins' Payne singers.
10:20 The Moscow Art trio.
10:55 News; weather; Harold Stern's orchestra.

WPG, Atlantic City, N. J. (1100)
6:45 p. m.—Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook.
6:55 News; Hotel Shelburne dinner music.
8:15 Organ recital by Arthur Scott Brook
9:15 Hotel Traymore concert orchestra.
9:30 Breaking of the Waves.
9:35 Continuation of concert.
10 Emo's weekly radiocast.
10:20 Van Surdam's orchestra.
11 "Charlie" Fry's orchestra.
11:30 Gateway Casino dance orchestra.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (940)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert; news; markets; baseball.
7:50 Wurlitzer organ music.
8:45 Children's chat.
9 Detroit Symphony orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (800)
7 p. m.—Dinner concert.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (750)
7:15 p. m.—Hotel Cleveland orchestra.
7:55 Baseball; studio program.
9 Euclid Beach dance orchestra.
10 Studio program.
12 "Joe" Cantor and his orchestra.

WLW, Cincinnati, O. (700)
7:50 p. m.—Weather; markets; baseball; Alvin Roehr's orchestra.
8:30 Norine Bennett, pianist.
8:40 Alvin Roehr's orchestra.
9 Goforth mandolin quartet.
9:30 Musical program by the R. F. Johnston Company.
10:30 McClure's orchestra
11 The Crosley Cossacks.
11:30 Cecile Falkenstein, pianist.
12 "Tommy and Irene."
12:15 Orchestra at Castle Farm.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (950)
7:20 p. m.—Report on road conditions.
7:30 Sketch by Richard Kountz.
8 to 11 From WJZ.
11 Weather; baseball.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (590)
7 p. m.—Weather; baseball; dinner music
7:45 Livestock and produce market reports.
8 Uncle Wip.
9 Lulu S. Batroff, soprano; Samuel Matthews, tenor.
9:30 Polish dance orchestra.
10 Lord Calvert hour of music.
11 Helen Mahew, soprano; Marie Hinterleiter, pianist; Angelo Petrella, violinist.
11:05 "Nat" Lanin and his orchestra.

8 WEAF, "The Mikado" by the National Light Opera Company.
9 Correct time; Cliquot Club Eskimos.
10 WEAF, "Our Government," David Lawrence.
10:10 News.
10:15 Radio forecast and weather, E. B. Rideout.

Tomorrow
8 a. m.—WEAF, "The Roaring Lyons."
8:15 E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
9:30 The Friendly Maids.
10 Anne Bradford's half-hour; Frieda Firger, pianist.
10:30 The Friendly Maids.
10:35 Caroline Cabot shopping service.
10:50 The Friendly Maids.
11:15 "The Chef Says."
11:16 The Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals and news.
12:40 p. m.—Boston Farmers' Produce Market report.
2:30 Weymouth Pollyannas.
3 Nellie May Kiler, reader.
3:15 "The Radio Pastor."
3:45 Chester T. Cook, tenor.

WBSO, Wellesley Hills, Mass. (780)
6 p. m.—"Chain Restaurants—Their Place in City Life."
12 Address, Dr. Henry Hallam Saunderson; Scripture reading; music and poetry.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (630)
6:30 p. m.—Sea Gull dinner group.
6:50 News; baseball; continuation of concert.
7:15 Ina Netten, soprano.
8 Mrs. George Brown, contralto.
8:15 Arlene H. Chapman, pianist.
8:30 "Marg and Ted."
9:30 Colt Park Municipal orchestra.
10 News.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (990)
6:30 p. m.—Earl Carpenter and his orchestra.
8 to 10:40—From WEAF.
10:40 Red Arrow trio.
11 Weather.

WFBL, Syracuse, N. Y. (1160)
7:45 p. m.—Musical program.
8 Baseball; news; stocks.
8:10 The Hiawathans.
9 Musical program.
10 Brazilian Mandoliers.
10:30 News.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (790)
7:45 p. m.—Studio musical program.
8 to 10—From WEAF.
10 WGY orchestra.
10:30 News; dance program from WEAF.
11:30 Organ recital by Stephen E. Boisclair.

WABC, New York City (920)
7:30 p. m.—"Gentlemen of the Press."
8 "Musical Melange."
8:30 Natural science talk.
8:45 "The Chap at the Piano."
9 "Dr. Mu Presents."
10 From the Harbor Inn.
10:55 Arlington time signals; weather.

WGBS, New York City (860)
7:30 p. m.—Amelia Sanandres, soprano.
7:45 "Joe" Cushman, tennis talk.

The Prank

Terre Haute, Ind.
Special Correspondence

CHILDREN and grandchildren had grown up and departed from the shade of the leafy oaks that sheltered the little homestead, yet "Uncle David" remained to tend the small farm near here that had maintained him in quiet contentment for many years.

On the banks of the tranquil creek that curved leisurely through his land he raised melons, peas and beans, while on the hillside back of the barn were to be found corn and oats or perhaps hay. As time went on Uncle David found the work of the farm becoming less easily accomplished, so that he was sometimes faced with problems of cultivating or harvesting which taxed heavily his means.

It was during one of these periods that some of the boys of the neighborhood conceived the idea of playing an unusual joke on the elderly man.

After the moon had risen one bright autumn evening they crept silently into Uncle David's corn patch, with corn knives in their hands, and began a mysterious assault upon the yellow stalks that covered the field. It was late, and the moon was waning, when they crept away again, as silently as they had come.

The following morning Uncle David awoke to discover that his plot of standing corn had been transformed over night into a field of neatly tied shocks of fodder, ready for hauling to the barn.

RADIO SERVICE TO PHILIPPINES BEING PLANNED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 11—Radio service between the United States and the Philippines will be established in the near future by the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables System, according to reports in well informed quarters here. It is understood that plans for the system are well advanced and that an official announcement will be forthcoming soon.

The new service will constitute an important addition to means of communication between this country and the Far East, and, in conjunction with the cable from Manila to Shanghai, which the company announced recently that it would lay, will furnish a direct means of communication between the United States and China. The system will include stations at San Francisco, Honolulu and Manila and will be used for excess traffic not routed on the cable operated by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company between San Francisco, Honolulu, Midway Island, Guam and Manila, it is said. It will also provide an alternate route in case the Postal Telegraph's Pacific cable is out of repair.

It is estimated that the system will cost about $5,000,000, and the new beam radio, which the Radio Corporation of America will place in operation between New York and London next month, is being investigated and probably will be used. The beam radio is said to be very fast and economical in operation.

Reports that the Postal Telegraph-Commercial Cables would increase their Pacific service followed quickly on an announcement of the Western Union Telegraph Company that it would enter the Pacific with a fast cable to cost $10,000,000 or $15,000,000, depending on the route.

The Radio Corporation of America now operates a radio service between the United States, Hawaii, the Philippines and Japan.

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NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—Dresses altered, shirts repaired, slip covers made, at your home if preferred; carry electric sewing machine. C. ZIMMERMAN, 154 Drake Ave.

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HOUSE and window cleaning, painting and decorating. THOMAS G. TAYLOR, 167 West 133rd St., New York City. Morningside 0233.

MOVING AND STORAGE

HOUSE to House moving our specialty. Load wanted to Washington, Pittsburgh, Detroit or en route. Return loads. Reasonable rates. A. J. NICHOLSON, 77 Stoughton, Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2763.

HAIRDRESSING

HARVARD BARBER SHOP, Maurice L. Kornberg, Prop., 23A Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. Marcelling a specialty.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 516 Fifth Ave. at 43rd St., New York. Vanderbilt 8053.

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NEW YORK
270 Madison Ave. Tel. Caledonia 2706
LONDON
2 Adelphi Terrace Tel. Gerrard 5422
PARIS
9 Avenue de l'Opera Gutenberg 42.71
FLORENCE
11 Via Magenta Tel. 23-406
PHILADELPHIA
802 Fox Bldg. Tel. Rittenhouse 9186
CHICAGO
1458 McCormick Bldg. Tel. Wabash 7182
CLEVELAND
1658 Union Trust Bldg. Tel. Cherry 7699
DETROIT
442 Book Bldg. Tel. Cadillac 5036
KANSAS CITY
705 Commerce Bldg. Tel. Victor 3702
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
437 Van Nuys Bldg. Tel. Trinity 2004
SEATTLE
350 Skinner Bldg. Tel. Main 3904
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1022 N. W. Bank Bldg. Tel. Beacon 9395
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REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE

Two large building lots on Maine Coast; 10 miles from Portland; direct railroad connections; bathing beaches nearby; city water; building restrictions; Christian Scientists preferred; terms upon application. Address 427-428 State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass.

BUILDING MANAGER
(RENTING SPECIALIST)

Experienced, capable, highest credentials and years of successful record, desires one or more buildings to manage. Box S-59, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

For Homes in Larchmont and Vicinity
Consult
LOUIS P. MILLER, Realtor
Post Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. 685

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartments furnished or unfurnished; very desirable. Tel. Back Bay 1145.

BOSTON, Back Bay Apartments—2 and 3 rooms, $40 up. Apply Janitor, 294 Hemenway Street, or call Regent 4814.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Pretty six-room house, sun parlor, steam, gas, electricity, plenty shrubbery, corner 60 x 145, next to school; 3 minutes ride to station, bus; $70 month. Apply 138 Henry Street, Tel. 143-J Hempstead.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 E. 56th St.—Apartment, unfurnished, 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure, fireplace, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent $1800. Plaza 0563. GARTON.

NEW YORK CITY, 19 E. 56th St.—Apartment, unfurnished, 2 rooms, bath, southern exposure, fireplace, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent $1800. Plaza 0563. GARTON.

APARTMENTS & STORES TO LET

ALLENTOWN, Pa.—The Ideal Apartments 3-5 rooms with kitchenettes and Murphy beds, ready for occupancy Aug. 1; centrally located; rent reasonable. MATHIAS J. BOYER, 600-612 Chew Street.

WANTED—FURNISHED

WANTED—Furnished apartment, including 2 sleeping rooms, September 10, in Brookline, Mass.; references furnished. Tel. Wellesley 0403-M.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BRADFORD COURT, Newton Centre, Mass.—25 minutes to Christian Science church; year's lease; attractively furnished 6-room apartment; $135 month. Write MRS. E. W. ENGLISH, Newbury, Mass. Telephone Liberty 6751.

NEW YORK CITY, 646 West End Ave. (91 St.)—Three rooms, bath, kitchen; handsomely furnished. Apply SUPERINTENDENT or telephone Endicott 4488.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

TWO very nicely furnished cottages available for August and September; bathing, boating and fishing in both salt and fresh water. Inquire of F. C. HATCH, Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

STORES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 180 Thorndyke St., near Commonwealth Ave.—Store, suitable for bakery; 2 months rent free if taken now; good business section; also another store suitable for barber shop and beauty parlor. For information tel. Aspinwall 8294. H. OSCAR.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner's office, well furnished, bright. Call afternoons, evenings. Room 1962, Salmon Tower, 11 West 42nd.

ROOMS TO LET

BALTIMORE, MD.—Bright, airy, furnished rooms; with or without meals. Phone Forest 8999-J. 4001 Belle Ave., Forest Park.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Furnished room, breakfast if desired; near car line; garage available. MRS. A. B. McCLOY, 123 Saranac Ave. Cres. 3353-W.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Furnished or unfurnished, 2 rooms and bath; Crescent Avenue, near Jewett; one block from Main St. car. Tel. Crescent 8273.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Furnished room, near bath; $5. Phone 2-4308. EDITH PRUTTING, 153 Homestead Ave.

NEW YORK CITY, 532 W. 111, Apt. 46 (Off Broadway)—Beautiful, front, also rear, bed-sitting rooms, kitchen privileges; business people; near church. Cathedral 9567.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 136th, Apt. 12—Newly furnished double front bedroom, near bath, also single; kitchen privileges.

N. Y. C., 206 West 86th St.—Very attractive light single, double rooms, running water; elevator apartment. MRS. ALLAN.

N. Y. C., 58 Central Park West, Apt. 6-W—Attractive bed-sitting rooms; women; kitchen privileges. Susquehanna 7298.

NEW YORK CITY, 16 West 88th—Cool comfortable large or small rooms for refined people, with or without baths.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., 290 Alexander St.—Pleasant furnished rooms, all conveniences; permanent and transient guests. Stone 6186-R.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

House-in-the-Pines
Established 1905
16 Fusting Ave., Catonsville, Md
Near Baltimore
A home for those desiring rest and care. Highly recommended.
Catonsville 333
MARYLAND STATE LICENSE

Tenacre
PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement, attractively appointed; experienced care if needed; illustrated booklet upon request. Tel. 755. New Jersey State License.

SUMMER BOARD

DODGE INN

A homelike place, good food, clean comfortable rooms. In the beautiful Shawangunk Mts. $18 per week. 1-room cottage for four, $15 each, meals included; also large tent for young men or boys. MRS. E. E. AVERY, Rock Hill, N. Y., Box 1.

HAMPTON, N. H.—Comfortable clean rooms. Home cooking. Continuous hot water. 1 mile from ocean and bathing. Write MRS. J. H. DURANT, Hampton, New Hampshire.

IDEAL surroundings for rest and study near Chautauqua Lake; country home with modern improvements and excellent food. PANAMA ROCKS, Panama, N. Y. Geo. C. Davis, Mgr.

LEOMINSTER, MASS.—Marshall Farm. A good place for a vacation; good air; watering places nearby, rates reasonable; Christian home. 901 Main St.

THE WILLOW INN, Willow, Ulster Co., N. Y., can accommodate a few house guests and tourists; modern improvements; on State road 18 miles from Kingston via Woodstock; home cooking. Address MISS RUTH A. CARL.

PAYING GUESTS

HARMONY COTTAGE is open to a few paying guests; reasonable rates. Fairmead Road, Darien, Conn. Phone 212.

HILLSVIEW
CANTON, MASS.—Commuting distance from Boston; delightful situation; comfortable country home; 2 separate cottages; open all year. Phone Kenmore 0172 or Canton 0402-R.

SILVER BIRCHES
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Open all the year. Home-like surroundings for rest, study, and recreation.
Phone Ronkonkoma 16

WANTED

WANTED — Lady to share compartment, overland route San Francisco, leaving Aug. 21. Box T-234, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Commercial employment bureau, New York City; high type, well established, with desirable contacts; successful; excellent condition for expansion; unusual opportunity; owner retiring. Box S-58, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

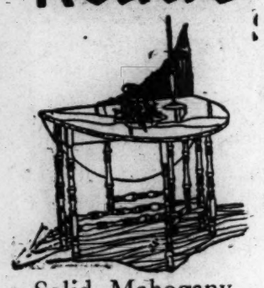
MACHINERY built on contract. SWEET & DOYLE FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY, Troy, N. Y.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT

Read's



Solid Mahogany Gateleg Table
$23.50
Regularly $30
A table that will serve as library, console or apartment dining table that will seat four or five comfortably.

MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED
BRIDGEPORT
Frocks that Girls Will Wear Back to School
Now is a splendid time to plan for daughter's ready-for-school needs. For prices are certainly inviting.
We've regrouped a number of higher priced Frocks that were as high as $5.95 and marked them at $2.59
Included are many charming styles in Imported Voiles, Striped Dimity and Printed Batiste, and all are guaranteed color fast.

Olga Woodhull
Broad Street near Fairfield Ave.
Boucle Knitwear is Smart
We are reproducing the Hand-Knitted Suits in machine-made models in as little a price as $39.50.
All the Season's Shades, sizes 14-36

THOMPSON'S
Apparel Shop
Exclusive Models in
GOWNS, FURS and WRAPS
Watson Bldg. 985 Main St.
Phone Noble 4729
Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and Children at Moderate Prices
J. Johnson & Sons "The Live Store"

G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

BRAUNFIELD
Millinery
Twelve Fifteen Main Street
Fall Models on Display
SUPREMELY SMART
REASONABLY PRICED

BESSE SYSTEM CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
Outfitters of Men and Boys.
SHOES for Men, Women and Children
FOSTER-BESSE CO.

WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Tinning
Jobbing a Specialty
"Agent for The Sword Oil Burner"
234 Seaview Ave. Barnum 4110

The Laundry With Quality and System.
Telephone Bar 2398
Model Laundry Co.
864 Broad Street
Liefeld Bros. Bridgeport, Conn.

SCHUTZÉS
Cleaners and Dyers
1136 Broad Street Barum 2368

Hasting's Corset Shoppe
1026 MAIN STREET
"Opposite Kresge"
NEW LINE OF BANDEAUS
LACE—SILK—SATIN

ELIZABETH F. TURNEY
REAL ESTATE SERVICE
592 Warren Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

EDWARD E. BURSEY
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic Wall Paper
Estimates cheerfully submitted.
716 Wood Avenue Barnum 1691

F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
CHOICE MEATS, PROVISIONS
VEGETABLES, ETC.
192 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

THE SPINNING WHEEL
REDDING RIDGE
(State Road, between Bridgeport and Danbury)
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
Telephone Redding 67

WATKINS ART STORE
68 CANNON STREET
We have moved to our new store and invite you to look over our beautiful new selections.

HENRY C. REID & SON
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry
Fine Repairing 1134 Broad Street

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

BRIDGEPORT (Continued)

Steiger Poole Company
MAIN AND FAIRFIELD
Specially Priced for Saturday Shopping
PORCH FROCKS
$1.69
Our regular stocks of $1.95 and $2.39 dresses of Dimity, Voile, Cotton Rayon, and striped Broadcloth. Plenty of larger sizes.
(Third Floor)

HAPPINESS GIFT SHOP
1126 BROAD ST.
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Special—This Week Only
STATIONERY
$1.00 Value for 50c

THE DAVID GINAND CUTLERY CO.
284 Fairfield Avenue
High-Grade Cutlery
Grinding Specialists Barnum 1696

GREENWICH

Miss ESTHER HAMILTON
Secretarial Work of All Kinds
1 West Elm Street Tel. 2666

DORA EDDY LANZA
TEACHER OF PIANO
Studio: 275 Field Point Road, Greenwich
Accompanist Tel. Greenwich 1511

HARTFORD

Ask to See the *NEW*
"TRAVELO" Swim Suit
DOWNING AND FITZGERALD
366 Asylum Street Hartford, Conn.

HANAN SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Distinctive Hosiery
JAMES LAWRENCE AND SON
197 Trumbull Street

559 MAIN **Beroth Bread Shop** 1123 MAIN

WEST HILL GROCERY
765 Farmington Avenue

INSURANCE PROTECTION AND SERVICE
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Judd Building 75 Pearl St.
Phone 2-9882

THE PYNE PRINTERY, INC.
Good Printing of Every Description for Particular People
195 Pearl Street Phone 2,0320
(Next to Telephone Co. Building)

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A. S. THOMAS and COMPANY
MERIDEN, CONN.
Specialize On
Draperies, Curtains
Window Shades
Awnings and
Interior Decorating

Besse System Co.
SUMMER STYLES
STRAW HATS, CAPS,
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR
GOLF PANTS, GOLF HOSE
Men's, Women's and Children's
SHOES
BESSE BOYNTON STORE
21 COLONY STREET Phone 170

Perfection Is Our Aim
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

WEISNER & KNOBLAUGH
GROCERS
289 WEST MAIN STREET
Quality and Service is our motto
We carry Crosse and Blackwell goods

Greenbacker
Quality Flowers
Tel. 724 Meriden

NEW HAVEN

The Cafeteria
THE LONGLEY CO.
187 ORANGE STREET
Open Week Days
7 to 10 a. m., 11 to 2 p. m., 5 to 7:30 p. m.

Mrs. Emley's Food Shop.
Home Bakery
Phone Col. 6193 1361½ Chapel St.

KLEAN-RITE AUTO LAUNDRY CO.
36 Sperry Street Colony 3688

MILLINERY
MARY LYONS
Specializes in Hats for Brides and Bridesmaids
828 CHAPEL STREET Colony 1554

SHOE REPAIRING
HAT RENOVATING
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
138 TEMPLE STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

"The Johnson Special"
A Real
White Oxford SHIRT
COLLAR ATTACHED AND NECKBAND
$1.95
3 for $5.75
J. JOHNSON & SONS
"The Live Store"
85-89 CHURCH STREET

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
Our Great Annual Sale Now in Progress
Blankets, Domestics, Linens
Great savings are offered in nationally advertised brands for these are the deepest reductions of the year.
Linens, Domestics, First Floor

Arch Preservers Shoes
for MEN and WOMEN
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.
156 Temple Street

Wilcox's Pier Restaurant
A large Shore Restaurant serving excellent Meat and Sea Food Orders
For Reservations phone West 208
(New Haven Exchange)
SAVIN ROCK, WEST HAVEN, CONN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
Orange Street at Elm
Furniture
Rugs—Draperies

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES
Keep Smiling with Kelly
THE FIRST TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc.
401 George Street
Colony 209

The Mechanics Bank
72 Church Street
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
1824—A Century of Service—1924

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING and WASHING
71 ELM STREET COLONY 535

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOP
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 CHAPEL ST.

Quinnipiac Coal Co.
"Our Coal Makes Warm Friends"
Since 1901
Phone Colony 114 Office 376 State Street

NEW LONDON

Peterson ICE CREAM
Confectioners and Caterers
Luncheons from 12 to 2:30
Mail Orders Filled.
Our Best Mixture is $1.25 a Pound

The Mayflower Tea Room
Luncheon 11:30 to 2
Supper 5:30 to 8
14 Meridian Street Tel. 1335

E. D. STEELE, Inc.
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS
Manwaring Building 227 State Street

SPORTING GOODS STORE
Athletic and Sporting Goods
73 STATE STREET
Agents for A. G. Spalding & Brothers

BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU
Multigraphing—Mimeographing Typewriting
"THE BETTER LETTER SHOP"
CROCKER HOUSE, 178 State Street

THE BOOKSHOP, Inc.
Books—Cards—Gifts—Stationery
Mail Orders Filled
Tel. 4058 Opposite Y. M. C. A.

Fashionable Shoes
PEOPLES SHOE STORE
"SERVICE WITH SMILES"
88 BANK STREET

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Connecticut

NORWALK

TRISTRAM & HYATT
Leading Dry Goods Store
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

ROGERS & STEVENS
CLOTHIERS—TWO STORES
Norwalk and South Norwalk

A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK
Assets Over $8,000,000 Safe Deposit Boxes
NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
Norwalk, Conn.

MILTON ELWOOD
Arch Preserver Shoes
"Keep the foot well"
122 Washington St., South Norwalk

NORWALK AGENCY, INC.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
Real Estate and Insurance
61 Wall Street NORWALK, CONN.

K. A. POLHEMUS
MILLINER
61 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St., South Norwalk, Conn.

THE NORWALK ELECTRICAL CO.
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL
Frigidaire—Radio—Wiring
20 No. Main St., SO. NORWALK, CONN.
Tel. 2978

ANGEVINE FURNITURE COMPANY
ARTISTIC HOME FURNISHINGS
16 North Main St., South Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

STAMFORD

Siegelbaums
STAMFORD, CONN.
205-211 ATLANTIC ST.
DRY GOODS and Women's Apparel
Telephone 6000

HORACE W. HARDING
REALTOR
Real Estate Insurance
Builder Mortgage Loans
54 Park Place, Stamford, Conn.
Telephones 3373, 4818

REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
ALL BRANCHES
BRINKERHOFF-HILLIARD
23 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

THE KINGSBURY SHOP
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
CLEANERS—DYERS—EXPERT FURRIERS
27 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
Telephone 4343

"Always on the Square"
SQUARE SILK SHOP
Silks—Velvets—Dress Goods
140 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.
Telephone Stamford 987

STRATFORD

PRISCILLA
"On the Main Highway"
Luncheon—Dinner (and between times)
Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 188

WATERBURY

THE BEST STORE IN WATERBURY
in Which to Buy
All Your Vacation Needs
GRIEVE, BISSET AND HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Merriman's
Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
34 Englewood Avenue
Phone 3851

Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and Children at Moderate Prices
J. Johnson & Sons "The Live Store"

Planned to Be the Greatest Yet
Our August Furniture Sale
HOWLAND-HUGHES
Telephone 1175 Waterbury

THE MILLER & PECK CO.
WATERBURY, CONN.
The Store for the Home Dressmaker
Agents for Vogue and
Pictorial Review Patterns
Extensive lines of high-class silks and wash goods.
NEW HATS FOR SUMMER WEAR
MAE ALLEN, 168 Grand Street
ROOT & BOYD BUILDING

DEAN
The Florist
68 Center Street Phone 558

THE CANDY SHOP
36 EAST MAIN STREET
Waterbury, Conn.

KELLY-MULVANEY, INC.
Stationers—Gift Shop—Engraving
106 Grand St., Waterbury, Conn.

THE PEERLESS LAUNDRY
Excellent Service
140-150 North Main St., Naugatuck, Conn.
Waterbury, Conn.

PERMANENT WAVING
ANNA MITCHELL BEAUTY SHOP
44 East Main St., Waterbury, Conn.

GEORGE A. UPHAM
BUILDER
GENERAL JOBBING

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Maryland

BALTIMORE

N. HESS' SONS
Shoes for the Family
8 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore

New York

ALBANY

W. M. Whitney & Co.
AUGUST FUR SALE
AUGUST FURNITURE SALE
AUGUST SALE *of* BLANKETS
NOW IN PROGRESS

"THE SAFEST BANK MESSENGER in the WORLD"
That is the title of our new, illustrated booklet which tells all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.

4½%
Assets over $32,000,000.00 and over 50,000 Depositors.
Christmas & Vacation Clubs—Join Anytime
"Albany's Only 9 to 5 o'clock Bank"
The National Savings Bank
70-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.

MUHLFELDER'S, INC.
55 North Pearl Street
Are Showing
Exclusive Assortment of
Millinery
Dresses Shoes
Accessories

Cantilever Shoe
Sizes 2-10 Widths AAAA-E
Expert Fitting
CANTILEVER SHOE SHOP
INC.
65 Columbia Street
Above North Pearl Street

J. & T. COUSINS
32 NORTH PEARL STREET
MODEASE
The exclusively fine shoe in many attractive styles and leathers found only at this store.

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Broadway and Maiden Lane
Furniture of Character that will give long service and lasting satisfaction

COTRELL & LEONARD
472 BROADWAY
TRAVEL COATS
and
LUGGAGE
FOR HAPPY VACATIONS

Electrical Contractors
Electrical Fixtures and Household Appliances
C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.
80 MAIDEN LANE

THE SAV-U-TIME
Water Heater Control
Saves you time and effort of running up and down stairs to light your heater. A telephone call will bring our booklet.
MAIN 4315-M
HOWARD DEITZ, Distributor
10 Hurlbut Street, Albany, N. Y.

Hewett's Silk Shop
A Place to Buy
Reliable Silks and Woolens
Truth Always Facts Only
80-82 North Pearl St., Cor. Columbia St.

THE TUCKER-SMITH AGENCY, Inc.
FRANK P. TUCKER ALLYN M. SMITH
GENERAL INSURANCE
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle St.
Phone Main 6471

WATCHES DIAMONDS CLOCKS SILVERWARE
The Hall Mark Jeweler
FREDERICK P. D. JENNINGS
115 North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

HARVEY'S GARAGE
United States Tires—Sinclair Gas—Opaline Oil—Storage—Accessories—Washing.
251 Hudson Ave. Tel Main 4884

COAL
Mason's Building Supplies
JOHN T. D. BLACKBURN
429 Water St., Albany, N. Y. Main 998

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

ALBANY (Continued)

Smart New Summer Hats
INVITINGLY PRICED
Grace & Merit
21-23 NO. PEARL ST.
ALBANY N.Y.

Boyce & Milwain
Hartmann
Wardrobe Trunks
66-68 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

McManus & Riley
Clothiers to Men
23 South Pearl Street

BINGHAMTON

CORNER RESTAURANT
Corner Court and Carroll Streets
Binghamton, N. Y. Tel. 7578
Breakfasts, Lunches, Dinners
Pure Food, Cleanliness and Service

MARY MEDD, Inc.
Women's Wraps, Suits and Gowns
Phone 1313
66 Chenango Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

BUFFALO

Walk-Over
SHOES
For Men and Women
505-06 Main St.
Buffalo, N. Y.

NELSON G. BAYNES, Inc.
HEATING and PLUMBING
1433 NIAGARA STREET
Phone Bidwell 4407

Printing
Cards, Folders, Booklets, Announcements, Letterheads, Etc.
To Meet Your Requirements
Seneca 0759
Mark Hubbell Printing Co.
457 Washington St. Mark Hubbell, Pres.

Flowers and Plants
For Every Occasion
F. T. D. MEMBER
Central Park Greenhouses
H. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Cresnt 5980
2692 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

SAMUEL BLOOM
MERCHANT TAILOR
$35 and Up
172 FRANKLIN STREET

Telephones: Tupper 0705, Tupper 0706
WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
306-307 Washington Market, BUFFALO, N. Y.

PICKARD SHOPPE
Millinery—Importer
GRACE L. PICKARD
Phone Tupper 6737 505 Delaware Ave.

STANLEY & MILLER
ANTIQUES
818 Main Street

Reickert Tea Room
Make Reservations for Parties
Phone Tupper 2730
Colonial Court, 190 Delaware Avenue.

ELITE BEAUTY SHOPPE
267 W. Utica Street The Aud Building
Marcel Waving, Shampooing, Manicuring
Bernice Rath Phone Tupper 7877

CORTLAND

ROYAL Marshmallows
For Picnic and Home Use
L. L. COMERFORD
85 MAPLE

Frigidaire
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
SOLD BY
Tyler & Edgbert
Phone 1367

Phone 1694-J LEONA FITTS, Prop.
ELIZABETH BEAUTY SALON
Marcel, Water and Finger Waving
Leon Oil Permanent Waving
10 CLINTON AVENUE

ELMIRA

LOCKWOOD'S
DOLLAR CLEANING and PRESSING SERVICE
109 E. Church Street Phone 4310

John P. Marx Phone 3855
UNITED ELECTRIC and SPEEDOMETER CORP.
512 East Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

New York

FORT EDWARD

FRED A. DAVIS
Insurance and Real Estate
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

28 MAIN STREET
FREDONIA, N. Y.

The House of Burnett
The Clothes Shop for Women
308 MAIN STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

LANDY BROTHERS
TAILORS
CLEANERS DYERS
792 East Second Street Telephone 2268-J

EUGENE B. CADWELL
Real Estate and Insurance Broker
Representing
DOOLITTLE, JOHNSON AND PRICE
Gifford Building—Brooklyn Square
Phone 1197

A. B. MANLEY
Insurance plus Service
300 Wellman Building
West Third Street

FIVE POINT GROCETERIA
Main, Pine and Eighth Streets
Finest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables
JOSEPH R. ROGERS

BASSETT
Square Deal Jeweler
302 MAIN STREET

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DAILY FEATURES

World's Press

Save Sea Language

New York Times: Sailors of the old school lament the passing of the ancient and honorable art of navigation. Your modern steamer gets her position and weather predictions by radio, and the mechanically controlled wheel needs no helmsman. A sailor need be no more skillful than a landlubber in the use of a sextant.

Worse yet, the very language of the sea is disappearing. Seamen speak of their ship as if she were a hotel. "The crews no longer talk of going aft or forward," an officer on the Aquitania is quoted as saying, "but say they are going to the front or to the end of the ship. Right and left are used instead of starboard and port." Sailors go upstairs or downstairs instead of above or below, and they go outside instead of going on deck. A woman passenger asked a steward if he had seen her husband, and he replied, "Yes, mum; he's just gone up on the roof."

Apparently, stewards are recruited from among bell-hops and sailors from college boys. Something ought to be done to save the picturesque old sea terms. Tourist agencies might have classes in nautical talk, and ask travelers to pass an examination before receiving a passport. Then passengers could be counted on at least not to corrupt the language of the old salts, and perhaps to coach the backward members of the crew.

St. Louis Star: The Vienna mob burned the Palace of Justice and then went back to work to earn enough money to pay taxes for a new building.

"Trusts"

Kansas City Star: The typical "trust" of a generation ago sought to make more money by doing away with competition and then increasing prices. There is a type of modern "trust" which has learned from experience that the way to make more money is by reducing manufacturing costs, improving industrial organization, lowering prices and getting returns from the increased volume.

Punch: "There is always rubbish in the air," says a natural scientist. Yes, but you're not obliged to listen to it.

The Monitor Reader

1. Why does the Boston Automobile Club give away theater tickets?—*Random Ramblings.*
2. Why is the rue Mallet-Stevens called the most curious street in Paris?—*World's Great Capitals.*
3. How much has the United States lent to Latin America since 1920?—*Editorial.*
4. Why is disarmament like a social function?—*World's Press.*
5. To what new uses are London roofs being put?—*Feature.*
6. Is one's education ever complete?—*Sayings.*

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's Monitor

What They Say

LORD APSLEY: "There is nothing the electorate dislikes more than to be asked to make up the Government's mind for it."

W. B. STUBER: "Teach, too, as you go along. One loses nothing by passing whatever he may know to others."

SIR ROBERT HORNE: "The advertising profession not only anticipates needs but creates wants."

J. L. GARVIN: "We (Englishmen) flatly decline to regard America as a potential enemy."

A Thought for Today

He scatters enjoyment who can enjoy much.
—*Lavater*

In Lighter Vein

She Knew

First Actress: "Yes, when I came out the audience simply sat there open-mouthed."

Second Actress: "Oh, nonsense! They never yawn all at once."—*Ohio State Sundial.*

—Judge

Lady Passenger: "Captain, if my little boy wants to steer—don't you let 'im."

College Today

Visitor: "Nothing stirring on the campus, I see. Vacation is on?"

Student: "Not much. The crew has gone to Billowpoint, the baseball team is on the southern trip, the track squad is trimming everything in the West, and 90 per cent of our faculty is attending scientific conventions abroad—the highest percentage of any American university.—*Outlook.*

The Real Drawing Card

The moving-picture exhibitors are trying everything to keep up attendance in the summer—cooling plants, free lemonade, souvenirs. Someone should suggest that they try good pictures.—*Outlook.*

Very True

Teacher: "What is an island, Charles?"

Charles: "A place where the bottom of the sea sticks up through the water." — *Denison Flamingo.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1927 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

A Referendum on Prohibition

ADVOCATES of prohibition in two national gatherings to be held shortly are going to discuss the wisdom of seeking a national referendum on the merits of the prohibition law. At Winona Lake, Ind., on August 15, will be held an International Congress of the World League Against Alcoholism. Delegates will be present from all parts of the world, but naturally in the greatest numbers from the United States. It is announced that the question of this national referendum will be given serious discussion at that time. Again, at Atlantic City, early in October, there will be held a conference of people interested in the liquor law, with a view to considering the advisability of securing an expression of national opinion on that subject. It will be noted that in each instance these preliminary meetings are in the hands of friends of the prohibition law. Although the anti-prohibitionists have been vociferous in their assertions that the law has never been given approval by a national vote, in so far as it is known no effort is being made by them to secure such an expression of opinion.

What may be the outcome of these preliminary conferences it is difficult to foresee. Many obstacles stand in the path of arranging for a national referendum. The Federal Government possesses no machinery that can be employed to that end, and some sort of congressional legislation would be necessary to provide the required funds. It can be said confidently, however, that should it be possible to hold such a referendum the result would be the overwhelming support of the prohibition law.

The forces back of that law seem to be irresistible in this country. The Protestant churches are almost a unit in maintaining it. While the Roman Catholic Church seems to be officially antagonistic, there is a very large and active body of members of that faith who uphold prohibition. The women of the country are so nearly a unit in its support that when some woman of prominence declares herself against it, the fact is heralded with nation-wide astonishment as though something abnormal. It must be remembered that prohibition was put into effect prior to the time that women were granted equal suffrage. If it were put in jeopardy today the woman vote may be relied upon to save it. And finally, that dominant force in American politics, business, is emphatically for it.

Every great industrialist knows that it has increased the efficiency of labor and cheapened the cost of his product. Every great financier knows that it has filled the banks and insurance companies with those reservoirs of capital so necessary for business prosperity. The manufacturers of automobiles, of radio sets, and of innumerable other things that contribute to the comfort or entertainment of mankind appreciate the fact that were the saloons again competing with them for the spending money of the average man, their business would seriously suffer.

These three forces in politics seem to justify the most perfect confidence that a national referendum would be emphatically carried by the drys. How to hold such a referendum is a perplexing problem. It is difficult to believe that the Democratic Party is going to provide for it by the nomination of an avowed and notorious wet for the Presidency next year.

The Search for Practical Education

NOTHING is more interesting, perhaps, to those who note the trends of the age, than are the marked tendencies of modern educational systems away from the standards of the past. In the midst of a material age, with the eyes of the world and its institutions of learning apparently fixed upon new discoveries and developments concerning matter and material forces and powers and inventions, a cry for the spiritual, for what materialism cannot supply, is nevertheless becoming increasingly articulate. It is true that this trend among the world's educators does not consciously call itself a search for spiritual realities as a basis upon which to found a new education. But a tendency does not need to name itself; if it is worthy, it needs only to increase. It is, therefore, a hopeful outlook that at two international conferences of educators now in session, the one at Locarno, the other at Toronto, the understanding of freedom and of peace are, respectively, being stressed as of the essence of education.

At the International Conference on New Education, in session at Locarno, where more than 1000 delegates, from forty nations, are assembled, the question was propounded, "Is freedom an end or a means?" One speaker expressed the conviction that "true freedom can be defined as the conquest of self." The object of this conference is to gain an understanding of the foundational ideas of liberty and to translate them into expression in one's own environment.

Whatever procedure may be decided upon by these educators as proper to the pursuit of liberty, they have nevertheless propounded a question which leads toward, and must eventually find, its answer in the words of the master Teacher given long ago, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." And it is also noteworthy that to all who would find the truth, he prescribed a rule which read in part, "Let him deny himself."

The objects of the World Federation of Educational Associations, in its second biennial conference, in Toronto, are to secure international co-operation in educational enterprises, to foster the dissemination of information concerning the progress of education in all its forms among nations, and to cultivate international good will. These educators believe, and rightly so, that the peace of the world will be immensely assisted through the influence of right education. It is said that the scope of the international reconstruction planned by this federation of the world's educators is nothing short of stupendous

The belief was expressed that the process of such education, through a new teaching point of view, and toward brotherly love and understanding, and a warless world, would necessarily be a long and slow process. But confidence was strong that through justice and fairness in teaching history, through persistent effort to express good will toward all, peace is eventually assured. All this, whether consciously so or not, is an appeal to those influences which only the spiritual, as distinguished from the material, can supply.

It may be that this contest of the ages between the material and the spiritual, with the gain, little by little, on the side of the spiritual, the liberty, the peace so greatly desired by mankind, is the true process of education, the leading out of or away from that which is not desirable. Certain it is that what is needed in a world crying for peace and brotherhood is not less of culture, but more of the knowledge of Truth. With such a standard by which to test all learning and all activity, education may indeed be practical, thus becoming, as it naturally should be, an incalculable influence toward permanent world peace, toward successful living, in adjustment to Truth.

Keeping Crime in Check

THE primary object of prisons and methods of punishment in general, it must never be forgotten, is not revenge, but reformation. And while it is commonly recognized that not many generations ago in every country unspeakable horrors were endured by all who were under restraint, most Americans like to feel that the United States is in the vanguard of the more humane treatment of those confined as criminals.

It will come as somewhat of a surprise to such, therefore, to learn from Prof. Louis N. Robinson, of the national crime commission, who has just completed a survey of European penal systems, that the European methods of punishment for crime are superior in many ways to those of the United States. This is seen, according to Professor Robinson, in the fact that "though there is no let down in Europe in the general attempt to make punishments for wrongdoing swift and certain, the thing that strikes one's attention is the absence of any tendency to turn to more severe penalties or to a harsher prison régime in the effort to stamp out crime." "Everywhere," he writes in his report, "there is manifest a movement to soften the asperities of the penal law and to mitigate the former harshness of prison discipline."

Professor Robinson's findings should not be interpreted, however, solely as deprecative of the American system. Rather they mean that the world thought as a whole is coming to realize that reformation must be the underlying motive of all punishment, to remove it from the realm of the barbarous. This fact applies equally to private as to public efforts to restrain those guilty of wrongdoing. So long as the thought of "an eye for an eye" is what prompts punishment, it can never achieve a constructive purpose. On the other hand "loving one's enemies" does not preclude the necessary rebuke that corrects what is wrong. What needs to be eliminated is the belief that sheer cruelty, under whatever name it masquerades, can ever accomplish good. That which reforms a sinner must be prompted by love.

The Obligation of Sportsmanship

THE great ovation that followers of baseball and officials of sport and nation tendered Walter Johnson, veteran pitcher of the Washington American League Baseball Club, last week in the capital city on the occasion of his twentieth anniversary as a major league boxman, was accorded, primarily, as a tribute to his remarkable feats on the diamond. The true explanation, however, of his honored place in the hearts of the American people is to be found in his strict obedience to the laws and highest ideals of the game and his sportsmanlike actions both on and off the field of competition. Johnson's twenty years of faithful devotion to duty calls attention once again to the service that can be performed by those possessed of particular skill in any line of endeavor, coupled with the desire as well as the ability to be guided at all times by qualities befitting a true sportsman. The athletic world is not only benefited by the presence of a player of this type, but also continues to feel his influence long after his actual participation in contests is over.

Clearly, players who stand out most prominently in the history of baseball are those who have expressed the same endearing qualities of sportsmanship that Johnson has. "Christy" Mathewson was another whose gentlemanly characteristics will be remembered for many years. It can be seen that to the degree in which the "Johnsons" and "Mathewsons" pervade the ranks of any sport there is just that relative amount of confidence among the followers in the integrity of that sport.

There is, however, justification enough for encouraging the constantly increasing display of sportsmanship in athletics because of the important part that the athletes play in the education of the Nation's youth. Almost every boy is an enthusiastic follower of sports contests and studies closely the daily activities of the best-known "stars" of the day, not alone on the field, but also in their everyday life. Whatever the athlete does, the boy considers is just about right. Here, then, is an obligation for the players to fulfill—to be worthy of the confidence and trust of the boys. And it is players of the type and caliber of Mathewson and Johnson who best measure up to this obligation.

The Progress of Argentina

RECENT reports of progress in the Argentine Republic were hardly needed to convince an interested world that in South America there has arisen a nation whose upward course stamps it as ambitious to be counted among countries with a well-defined policy of politics and economics. It is, however, of no little significance that, whereas Argentina some time ago found occasion to withdraw as a member of the League of Nations, efforts are now being made to have the country re-enter the League this coming fall. It is needless to say that Argentina's readmission will be welcomed as evidence of the League's permanency.

In raising the Argentine legations at Paris and London to embassies another step will be taken that further advances the Republic's claim to take its place with the international factors of greatest importance. In fact, the bridging of the Atlantic between Argentina and the Old World through diplomatic agencies has been going steadily forward for some years. France, especially, has considered it in its interest to foster such relationship as could better bind it to its South American sister Republic.

In the more direct physical realm, therefore, there is now taking place something that is likely still further to link France with Argentina. The ten years' contract signed between the Argentine Government and the French Aviation Company (Lignes Aeriennes La Tecoère), in conjunction with Brazil and Uruguay, constitutes what may virtually be the first transatlantic air service ever arranged. But much as this may mean to air travel in general, its importance to the countries concerned certainly bases other things besides those of commercial considerations.

The Franco-Latin American entente takes an additional significance as the future is surveyed based on these recent incidents in the affairs of the Argentine Nation. As for the capital, Buenos Aires, it has for some years been entitled to rank with the leading cities of the world. In a cultural direction it takes its place with those counted among the most advanced. Happily blending Old World culture with Western World idealism, and possessing the material means for commanding whatever may be necessary to architectural embellishments and city planning along the most modern lines, Buenos Aires rears its head proudly as the foremost urban entity in South America.

The impressiveness of Argentina as a whole speaks of a future that must accord greater and greater importance to all that vast region called the southern continent of America.

A Forecast in 1854

HORACE GREELEY, founder of the New York Tribune, was an outspoken enemy of the liquor traffic, and as early as 1854 he published an editorial in the Tribune advocating the passing of a prohibition law. He envisaged conditions if such a law were passed, and his words, in the light of conditions today, sound as if they might have been penned within this month. He wrote:

> That all liquor selling will be stopped in a city like this (New York) we do not anticipate; but we will make it a stealthy, hidden, guilty business, so prosecuted that he who will drink must sneak down back stairs and through underground passages to find liquor; and wherever that shall be the case there will not be one glass drunk where ten glasses are now, nor one new drunkard manufactured where there are now a hundred. And in spite of executive complicity with vote-gathering groggeries this shall yet be!

Wanted—Better Vaudeville

NOT long ago, E. V. Lucas, the English author, complained that on several occasions when he went to the theater to be amused he found his "springs of risibility" untouched. Comedians cavorted on the stage to the evident amusement of an uncritical part of the audience, but left him mute and unamused. He could not agree that this was solely due to his fastidiousness. Rather, he felt it was the failure of the performer to "bring the laugh." Although he had musical comedies particularly in view, his words have equal force when applied to vaudeville.

There is much that is of a high degree of excellence in vaudeville. There is talent. There are men and women of ability and genuine desire to make others laugh. On the other hand, there is much that is inferior. From the very poverty of its effort it is not too severe to conclude that little rehearsing goes into the production. A few weeks' work on dancing steps, on songs, on musical arrangements, and a suitable choice of garment seem to suffice. The uncritical in the audience laugh, as if in duty bound, and the manager evidently assumes that the performers are "giving the people what they want."

A closer examination of the public taste, however, might prove enlightening. Many who go to vaudeville would go oftener if the standards were heightened, if the critical tastes were consulted. Eventually more attention will have to be directed to the performance than is now given. All efforts seem to be concentrated upon the costly upholstery, the grand staircase, the elaborate reception room decorated with paintings done by masterly hands and carpeted with lavish floor coverings. Less attention to these things and more to the real purpose of the vaudeville performance would, in the opinion of many, not only help the box office but also afford a more interesting evening to many vaudeville goers.

Editorial Notes

What in the world would present-day sport do without the ball? Think of the games that in one way or another depend on knocking about some kind of ball. Truly, it is said that the wheel is man's greatest invention, but perhaps the ball came first! The wheel connotes labor, and as primitive man probably hadn't thought of the motto of later days, "Business before pleasure," maybe the ball was first and the wheel evolved from it.

Whatever else may be said about the 37,000-mile globe-circling bicycle trip just ended by Bertil Hult of Stockholm, which was entered upon to enable him to get material for a thesis for his B. A. degree, one must agree that it shows him possessed of a certain type of originality. If he proves half as successful with his pen as he has with his pedals, there should be no doubt about his getting his degree.

According to an English committee composed of eminent authors who have just laid down new rules of pronunciation, it is correct now to say that one has "et". Nothing, however, is said about asking, "Ain't dinner ready?"

"East is East and West is West," but now the twain have met at Honolulu and frankly discussed the aspirations and problems of ten nations in an effort to keep their ocean pacific.

Electricity makes light "of" as well as "for" farm tasks.

All mankind likes a kind man.

The A B C of Pacific Relations

LEADING members of some of the groups at the recent conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations took an early opportunity to declare that they were there to learn. They had journeyed over oceans and continents, some almost half way around the world, to attend the conference at Honolulu. Appropriately they were meeting in a school called Punahou, which is Hawaiian for "the [illegible]," described as the leading educational instituti[illegible]ands.

When all met tog[illegible]at at school desks in the assembly hall. La[illegible] the Pacific side of the globe were promine[illegible]yed to illustrate the opening talks; a Hawaiian [illegible] spoke on the geography of the Pacific; a Maori states[illegible]n from New Zealand on the races of the Pacific; a San Francisco publicist outlined the problems of the Pacific, as he saw them. The conference then settled down to hear statements on Pacific relations by representatives of the several Pacific groups, commencing alphabetically with Australia and concluding with the United States.

The alphabetical plan served the purposes of the conference most conveniently. Canada followed Australia. Then the Chinese spokesman for the occasion, Dr. David Z. T. Yui, proceeded to review important events which have taken place in China since the former conference on Pacific Relations in 1925.

He spoke of a number of "incidents" which, in recent years, have tended seriously to affect China's present foreign relations. The Shameen incident, which happened in Canton in June, 1925, he described as "an unsettled case which will require attention." An incident at Wanhsien which "caused many casualties among the innocent Chinese people and seriously damaged the business section of that city," he said, has to this day not been taken up in negotiations. He said that the Chinese people still felt badly over the Taku incident, which involved a large number of student fatalities in Peking.

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The Chinese group leader went on to speak of the tariff conference which started in Peking in the winter of 1925. The Chinese people were hopeful that it would soon lead to the achievement of complete tariff autonomy for China.

The conference on extraterritoriality, which the Chinese statement thoughtfully condensed into "extrality," seemed to be viewed with more hope. China's codes were carefully examined at Peking by the extrality conference and, although civil strife prevented an adequate study and investigation of the administration of justice in different parts of China, it had been found possible to make a report. In the meanwhile, the Chinese Provisional Court has been established at Shanghai, and some of China's best legally trained and judicially experienced men, in whom the Chinese have confidence, are now taking charge.

Other aspects of Pacific relations from the Chinese point of view were dealt with, including the British memoranda of last winter. In passing, the Chinese leader expressed the opinion that the findings contained in the Willingdon Commission report, when finally carried out, "may help greatly to restore the cordial relations between the two countries."

Shortly after the British memorandum last December, the United States Government issued a statement defining its China policy. Dr. David Yui said of it:

> The Chinese people were impressed by the great legal care with which the document was prepared. It was felt, however, that the memorandum did not make plain enough the true friendship which the American people have for China and the Chinese people in their struggle to reconstruct their nation on democratic lines.

Baron Shidehara delivered a speech in the Japanese Imperial Diet on Jan. 18, 1927, declaring Japan's policy in regard to relations with China. It produced a favorable impression at the time, said the Chinese spokesmen, "but unfortunately it was almost completely annulled by the recent Tanaka pronouncement and action."

The presence of so many foreign troops and gunboats in China, was characterized as a most serious problem, requiring immediate attention. On the other hand, Great Britain's action in giving up concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang, the possibility of agreement with regard to the British concession in Tientsin and the voluntary retrocession of the Belgian concession, also in Tjentsin, have been looked upon by the Chinese people "not as signs of weakness but as an evidence of a new helpful and hopeful spirit in our mutual relations."

On the Chinese treaties, the Institute of Pacific Relations heard the opinion of Nationalist China that "the abrogation of the old treaties and the formation of new ones on an equal and reciprocal basis constitutes the key to the solution of many problems in the relations between China and the foreign governments concerned." The political unification of China will call for something more, however, than merely the abrogation of unequal treaties and the signing of new and equal treaties.

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The Chinese group at Punahou acknowledged that there were some difficult internal problems to be solved, as well as problems of foreign relations. Communist influence, leading to such outrages as the Nanking violence last March, would need to be eliminated. The Nationalist forces were working toward the desired end.

Great Britain's statement came in alphabetical order after China's, and the British leader, Sir Frederick Whyte, sounded a strong note of co-operation. He quoted Sir Austen Chamberlain's several declarations of British policy in China, to make clear that Britain's only wish is for "a strong, united, independent, orderly and prosperous China."

In addition to the transformation of British concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang into self-governing municipalities, Great Britain has negotiated the rendition of Wei-hai-wei, and the agreement only awaits the signature of a competent Chinese authority. Negotiations are under way regarding the concession at Tientsin. Great Britain has also relinquished her share in the Boxer indemnity, has accepted the general idea of tariff autonomy and has undertaken to negotiate new treaties with China on the basis of economic equality and mutual respect for each other's political and territorial sovereignty.

Japan's statement followed. The chairman of the Japanese group, Dr. Masataro Sawayanagi, member of the House of Peers and president of the Imperial Educational Association, spoke with caution, but he impressed the conference with Japan's earnest desire to find peaceful solutions of problems in the Far East. Japan's relationship with China is of exceptional concern to the Japanese people. They want to feel assured of an unimpaired economic connection under the coming new order in China.

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Korea's contribution to the opening session of the conference next helped to bring out the peace-loving and industrious character of the Korean people. After statements on New Zealand's outlook, and on Philippine problems, the Unitted States completed the session. The chairman of the Pacific council of the Institute, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, gave an interpretation of America in Pacific relations.

Dr. Wilbur's statement dealt with the earlier experience of the United States in establishing democratic political institutions. He spoke of the immigration problem and of the tendency toward territorial expansion. He briefly reviewed American interest in China, Russia, Japan, the Philippines and the British Commonwealth of Nations. "The ultimate aim of the American people," he said in conclusion, "viewed as a whole, is not to accumulate mere wealth and power or to exploit the world in the development of a great imperialistic design, but to offer some form of world service as its contribution to human welfare."

After listening to the inspiring statements of the group leaders, from Australia to the United States, members of the Institute of Pacific Relations could well feel that they were truly assembled to take a worthy part in world service. The second biennial conference of the Institute, by promoting better understanding between the nations in the Pacific arena, might fairly be said to have made a substantial contribution to human welfare. A. C. B.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Censorship of Films for Abroad

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I see from an article in the MONITOR that those individuals who censor the films in Bengal have been subjected to strong protests from producers. No doubt the censors have considered the unfavorable impressions of western civilization which may be given by these films to the Orientals who will view them.

Sincerely I trust the good may go on, and let me add that those who thus protest against the censorship action are probably not filled with any desire to give entertainment to audiences, but rather desire to make capital out of the enterprise. In doing so they pander to and commercialize the baser side of human experience.

Those of us who have seen American films on this side often wonder if some of the films were not just sent abroad when completed, without any inspection or censorship. Many not only furnish an unjust and untrue angle on American life, but libel Americans in producing acts and scenes that could hardly take place in any self-respecting community.

It would be a fine thing if special censorship were established on films leaving America, or else that every film passing the censor were considered with an eye to being seen in a foreign land. By far the best pictures we have seen are American; but some of those emanating from the United States are utterly un-American in their influence, being vulgar, sensational and absolutely untrue to American ideals, impulses and customs.

Dresden, Germany. G. R. WELLS

Education in the Near East

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There was no modern education in the Near East prior to the entrance of American missionaries in 1819. The missionaries sent out were of the Pilgrim stock, who had never learned to separate the church from the school. Their first and chief work was laying the foundation for a modern education and awakening the thoughts of the youth to a passion for learning.

The Near East had a right to expect from the West the best that the West had to give, namely, a true conception of religious liberty and the capacity to understand and to apply the facts of physical science and modern history to the static civilization of that age. The Near East had given us of the West ancient history, languages, poetry, art and religion, and it was our privilege to contribute our best to aid the Near East to adjust its Oriental civilization to the awakening masses of the younger generation.

The greatest contribution for a thousand years made to the nations and races that surround the Mediterranean has been the gift of sound learning to the rising generation of young men and women who cannot continue under the old régime without rebellion, but who were helpless of themselves to achieve the new. The response has already been all that could have been anticipated, while the thirst for a worthy education that will equip for constructive and benevolent leadership is spreading and deepening.

American schools in the Near East have been the supreme means of acquainting the various nations with each other in a way to remove suspicion and distrust and to establish genuine fraternity. Beyond this they have been the agencies through which we of the West have come to know the ability and force of the leaders of the historic peoples of the East and to appreciate their laudable desire for a community of interest with the West.

Beyond this it is through this sacrificial service, visibly expressed in stone and iron and emphatically reinforced by those men and women who have given themselves without reserve to the work of these American educational institutions, that the people of all these lands have come to hold America and the American in affectionate regard.

The East calls today for the strengthening and expansion of American institutions beyond any call that has come for the last century. The people of the East are ready to co-operate to the extent of their limited abilities in support. They are ready to send their sons and their daughters that they may profit by the best that America has to offer.

Their hearts are warm toward America for what America has done, for what it is doing, for what they have every reason to believe it will continue to do, until the Near East, with all of its diverse traditions and its withering superstitions shall break away from these things which hinder and come into close, sympathetic, co-operative relations with the best that we have in the West. America has a unique opportunity now to render a service that will count for all time in international relationships. JAMES L. BARTON.

New York, N. Y.

A Remedy for the Floods

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are just now experiencing one of the greatest catastrophes in our history, namely, the overflowing of our chief rivers, thereby destroying the homes and the wealth of thousands of people. It would seem that the existence of this condition, past and present, is little short of a disgrace to the American people and their intelligence.

The American Congress, which has had this matter in charge, has, from one cause or another, certainly woefully neglected its duty in this regard, as this problem has not been one of difficulty to solve. These rivers are slow and of a sluggish nature and are, therefore, capable of easy management, not being like mountain torrents that run swiftly, choosing their course as they go.

If these great inland waterways were placed in deep channels, we could have a deep waterway from the Gulf of Mexico to St. Louis and on to Chicago, connecting there with the Great Lakes, from St. Louis to Minneapolis, from St. Louis to Sioux City or beyond, via Kansas City, from the mouth of the Ohio to Pittsburgh, etc. If these rivers were placed in channels, with reinforced concrete sides, said channels being lower than the surface of the adjacent ground and made deep enough and wide enough for boat service, we would need never have another flooded area and we would thereby preserve for use this large area of as rich a land as we could find anywhere in the world.

These channels could be constructed in double units by placing a wall in the center, with gates at intervals to close one side or the other in order to increase the flow of the water, enabling the channel thereby to clear itself more or less of the sediment. However, it might be more practical to dredge this silt out onto the surrounding lands.

If this major project is undertaken and carried out together with another project of almost equal importance, namely, countless highways across the country, this Nation can enjoy for the next fifty years or more the greatest degree of prosperity that it has ever known.

ROLAND C. CASAD.

Los Angeles, Calif.